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The Bombay Gazette

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
B.I. ROME	5646	A. R. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M.* GANGES	4232	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I. INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4292	C. L. Daniel	25th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5142	W. A. Wheler	9th ,,
B.I. BRITANIA	6952	J. I. Parfitt	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4292	C. L. Daniel	23rd ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7658	W. H. Andrews	30th ,,
M.* CARTHAGE	6280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	9000	R. F. Briscoe	13th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The steamer marked M.* proceeds to ADEN only, and Passengers transhipp there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.
Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Ramovich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 326	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	Sept.
MELUSSA	T. Androvich	2,769	12th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 615

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."
THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA		4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 28, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
BERNET SIMONS.	5,797	DeMaubeuge	3rd September
MADAGASCAR	4,069	Garbe	1st October.
KARRA	4,255	Le Colspellier	29th October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz.	4,230	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allow long breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
ARMY, NAVY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 2nd Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahmorah, Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 2nd Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND BEIRA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 3rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Beira, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23th August, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. BISAGNO ..... 14th Sep. 1897.
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 17, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKI MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,342 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 31st instant.
For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI, Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd August, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKEY.

A GENUINE RIPE and MELLOW SPIRIT at a VERY LOW PRICE, EQUAL in MANY RESPECTS to some of the most Expensive Whiskies in the MARKET.

Per Dozen Cash ..... Rs. 23 8
Credit ..... ,, 26 4

SOLD ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

ANSON AND DEELEY'S HAMMERLESS GUNS.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL GUN.
TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN.
D.B., C.F., 12 Bore, double grip action, Rebounding Locks engraved.
Cash from Rs. 136. Credit from Rs. 152.
EXPRESS AND OTHER RIFLES.
ROOK AND SALOON RIFLES.
COLTS MAGAZINE RIFLES.
WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.
THE MARTINI MITFORD
SPORTING RIFLES 303
QUAKENBUSH AND SALOON RIFLES.
COLT'S AND WEBLEY'S REVOLVERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LATEST COLONIAL NOVELS.
PAPER EACH Rs. 2, CLOTH BINDING Rs. 2-8.

CAPTAIN CASTLE: By Carlton Dawe.
THE OTHER HOUSE: By Henry James.
THE CAREER OF CANDIDA: By George Paston.
SALTED WITH FIRE: By George Macdonald.
MAURICE QUAIN: By Morley Roberts.
MY RUN HOME: By Rolf Boldrewood.
A DRAWING-ROOM CYNIC: By L. Kaye.
MRS. CRICHTON'S CREDITOR: By Mrs. Alexander.
AUDREY CRAVEN: By M. Sinclair
THE FALL OF A STAR: By Sir Wm. Magnay.
A DARK INTRUDER: By R. Dawling.
FAILURE OF SYBIL FLETCHER: By Adeline Sergeant.
ONLY A FLIRT: By Mrs. Jocelyn.

"THE MASTER BEGGARS." By L. Cope Cornford.

M'CLEOD OF THE CAMERONS: By Miss Hamilton.
A ROSE OF YESTERDAY: By Marion Crawford.
THE TOMBSTONE TREASURE: By Fergus Hume.
THE WHITE HECATOMB: By W. S. Scully.
THE WOOING OF MAY: By Alan St. Aubyn.

"ROMANCE OF GOLDEN STAR." By George Griffith.

BELINDA'S BEAUX: By Arabella Kenealy
THE DAGGER AND THE CROSS: By Joseph Hatton.
THE TRACK OF MIDNIGHT: By J. F. Scott.
MISTRESS OF THE RANCH: By Marcus Clarke.

"WILT THOU HAVE THIS WOMAN." By J. M. Cobban.

KING OF SCHNORRERS: By I. Zangwill.
A PINCHBECK GODDESS: By J. M. Fleming.
THE PLATTNER STORY: By H. S. Wells.
THE SECRET OF ST. FLOREL: By John Berwick
A RUSSIAN WILD FLOWER: By Bayley Hodgetts.

"CHARITY CHANCE." By Walter Raymond.

THE MAN WITH BLACK EYELASHES: By H. Kennedy.
DID HE DESERVE IT? By Mrs. Riddell.
A PASSING MADNESS: By Florence Marryatt.
LADY LOVE: By S. R. Crockett.
SECRETS OF THE COURTS OF EUROPE: By Allan Upward.
THE FAITHFUL CITY: By H. S. Morrah.
THE EYE OF ISTAR: By Wm. Le Queux.

"THE JESSAMY BRIDE." By Frankfort Moore.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.
The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds:—
(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.
By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

A NOVELTY IN WATCHES

Among the many Novelties in Watches which we have recently received none has gained more popularity than our

LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

THIS WATCH, in a strong silver case, has at the first glance the appearance of an ordinary pocket watch, and though by a little practice the owner of this watch quickly acquires the facility of telling the time at a glance, to any one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the watch it is a complete puzzle, and affords an endless amount of amusement to on-lookers, and particularly to the owner, who finds no difficulty whatever, and while using the watch for every-day purposes, can occupy his spare moments by amusing himself at the expense of his friends and acquaintances.
In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 35.

These Watches can only be obtained from

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
WATCH, CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FERRINTOSH WHISKY.

A pure, mellow, aged-in-the-wood Spirit, that has stood the test of time, the march of intellect and advance of science. It is as popular—only more so—now as it was 20 years ago!

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

FREE ON APPLICATION,
2,000 DIAMOND JUBILEE TICKETS
issued by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS in commemoration of the DIAMOND JUBILEE of our most beloved sovereign HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS of INDIA, to enable every one to get his own, his wife's or his children's photograph taken and preserved as mementos of this year.
AVAILABLE FROM 15th July to 15th September, 1897.
(Both Days Inclusive).
The holder of each ticket is entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. on the price charged by us and the PRESENT of the latest PORTRAIT of HER MAJESTY (Specially procured by us from home) in the same size in which the photograph is taken.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
HORNBY ROW, WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
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J. F. KUTHOKE.
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M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANECKJEE
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

IN THE SEASON of COUGHS, COLDS BROCHITIS
It should be borne in mind that
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP
is the most prompt and efficient remedy. It will quickly remove any feeling of tightness at the chest, relieve the troubled breathing, and give the patient refreshing sleep by stilling even the most distressing cough.
Yet, unlike most cough remedies, it is GUARANTEED to be a PERFECTLY HARMLESS COMPOUND—FREE from any POISONOUS or DELETERIOUS INGREDIENT WHATEVER—and it may, therefore, be used with perfect safety alike by young and old and in any circumstances.
Re. 1 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES
that a reliable preparation for nourishing the Hair is an ABSOLUTE NECESSITY in India.
KEMP'S DOUCHE was invented thirty years since to meet this want.
SPECIALLY adapted FOR INDIAN use: it provides all the nourishment needful to ensure healthy growth, brilliant appearance and natural colour to THE HAIR, and is also
A DAINTY DRESSING
suitable for use at all hours.
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AN ADDITIONAL CHARM
IS LENT TO THE MORNING TOILET
by the use of
KEMP'S FRAGRANT & DELICATE FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR
which is, at once the sweetest and most effective
CLEANSER FOR THE TEETH AND WASH FOR THE MOUTH.
Highly antiseptic and disinfectant and most refreshing in use—it imparts a most agreeable and lasting aroma to the breath.
Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.
Guaranteed free from any injurious or objectionable ingredient whatever. Much fresher than and superior to any imported article of similar kind.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.
FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

		Rs. a.
1	Pound in Rs. 15 oz., post free	15 12
½	,, ,, ,, 7-8 oz., post free	8 0
¼	,, ,, ,, 3-12 oz., post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVING PICTURES
EXTRAORDINARY.
THE JUBILEE PROCESSION.

TO those who were unable to witness the great Jubilee Procession in England an opportunity is offered at the

NOVELTY THEATRE.
TWO MORE DAYS.
AUGUST 30 and 31.

The Procession in all its magnificent detail will be most faithfully represented by aid of the Cinematograph. The Series of Pictures will be produced in such a lifelike manner, that looking at them one will immediately imagine himself witnessing the greatest event in modern times as if actually on the spot. Two Exhibitions will be given each day at 6-30 P.M. and 9-30 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and As. 8 and As. 4.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SUNDY & Co., or at the doors.

THE S. S. "DEEPDALE" has arrived from MIDDLESBRO and LONDON, and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 28th August, 1897.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank treet, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 11th September, 1897, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 11th September, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 28th August, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

DRESS SHIRTS From Rs. 5-0.

SOFT SHIRTS From Rs. 4-8.

NOTICE is hereby given that EBRAHIMBHAI DOSSA, Esq., of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, has contracted to mortgage the immoveable property with the Flour Mill hereunder described. All persons having or claiming to have any right, title or interest into or upon the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance gift transfer assignment mortgage lien lease or otherwise however are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned, at their office, in Church Gate Street, within 10 days from this day at the end of which period the mortgage will be completed without regard to any claims.

And it is also hereby notified that the said Ebrahimbhai Dossa is desirous of assigning over to his own sons all his Equity of Redemption in the said hereinafter described premises subject to the mortgage so to be effected as aforesaid. Any persons having any claims for money or debts outstanding against the said Ebrahimbhai Dossa personally are therefore required to submit a statement of their respective claims in writing within the time aforesaid to the undersigned. The said assignment will be completed shortly after the deed of mortgage and any objections to the same on the score of any unsatisfied debts of the said Ebrahimbhai Dossa subsequently made will not be entertained and be void and inoperative as against the intended assignees.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of ground admeasuring 1153 square yards or thereabouts situate on the Southern side of the Jail Road in Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, together with the Flour Mill called Kaisere Hind Flour Mill, Store Room, Coal Shed, Store Shed, Boiler House, Privies and other buildings and erections whatsoever standing thereon bounded on the East by the American Mission Chapel property on the West by the property of Dadabhai and Cawasji Paloonji on the North by Imamwada Street and on the South by a sweepers' passage, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 51,768, New Nos. A-424, A-431 and A-432, Old Survey Nos. 2340 and 2341, New Survey No. 2-2073, assessed by the Municipality under Ward B Nos. 3354 and 3365, Street Nos. 13 and 2-9 and 1 and which said hereditaments and premises are in the possession of the said Ibrahimbhai Dossa and his family.—Dated this 27th August 1897.

SMETHAM, BLAND & NOBLE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of TRICUMDAS LOWJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

FRAGJI VALLABHDAS on behalf of RACHIBAI alias JAVERVAHOO, Widow of MULJEE TRICUMDAS a Minor daughter in law of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.

The 27th day of August, 1897.

MADHAVJI VRIJ, Esquire,
Petitioner's Attorney.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS :—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK OF LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sardar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

COAL CUTTERS.
SINGARENI COLLIERIES.

WANTED, AT ONCE, AGENTS who are willing to supply TRAINED COAL-CUTTERS and fillers for the Sigareni Collieries.

Apply to

AGENT & GENERAL MANAGER In India,
THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY, LD.,
SECUNDERABAD, DECCAN.

Stating number of men available at once, commission required, locality from which the men start.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR for STYLISH BAY WALER COBS, very handsome, fast and quiet in single and double Harness, about 14-3 and believed to be sound. Also a very light and pretty MAIL PHAETON, by Simson and Company, of Madras; and a set of neat silver-plated patent leather HARNESS, specially made to order by Messrs. Badham, Pile and Company. The whole turnout complete. Apply to

DINSHAW N. VAKIL,
Veterinary Surgeon, Gowalia Tank Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 11th prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahalaxmee, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, piano, lamps, carpets, a large collection of books, valuable garden, etc., the property of HENRY CONDER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 B L Breech Gun by Cogswell and Harrison.
1 English typewriter.
1 Cottage piano by Marcks and Co., in good order.
1 invoice of new basinet cards and perambulators.
3 cases each, 1 dozen sauternes.

The property of a Parsee gentleman, consisting of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, ottoman, cupboards, tables, washstands, cooking stoves, almirahs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, hat and bookstands, cots, lamps, iron safe, etc.

5 cases woolen toys.
1 case 45 gross white metal spoons.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Windobona—
80 325—1 case 40 pieces colored velvet, 18 inches—
82 2—1 case 20 pieces colored plush, 18 inches—

On account of the concerned—
A L—11 crates empty square sauce bottles, 5, and 11 oz.
1 case metal caps.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Purshoum Govindjee—
PGEDS & Co.—57-4-14 } 3 bales each 53lbs. red shirting
3-14-1 } lings, 43 yards 39 inches.
3821-30 } 15 cases, each 126lbs. L. R. cambrics, 28 yards
3831-50 } 19 inches.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand office shigram.
1 light arm-pabit victoria.
1 serviceable glass-fronted brougham.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart with lamps.
1 new Howe Gent's pneumatic bicycle.
1 almost new "New Howe" Roadster pneumatic Dunlop tyre safety bicycle.
1 powerful fast black waler gelding about 15-1, no vice, believed sound.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornaman street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following :—

1 invoice of table, hanging and wall fairy lamps, chandeliers.
1 invoice of large size musical boxes playing Hindustani tunes.
1 invoice of stationery, such as inkstands, paper weights, letter scales, call bells.
1 invoice of natural walking sticks and whips.
Also Italian figures, centre pieces, mechanical toys, dolls, folding chairs, teapoys, washhand stands, etc.

HIGH COURT.
O. C. J.
Suit No. 547 of 1891.

Ardesir Bomanjee and others .....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Jamsetjee Pallonjee & Bomanjee Pallonjee ...Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by direction of Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhaw Naringman and Jhalamba Kersaspjee Dadachanjee, the Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will (unless the property be previously sold by private contract) offer the property mentioned below for sale by Public Auction, on their respective premises on the days and at the times below stated :—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, for the said Receivers, Official Secretariat, Apollo Street, or to the Auctioneers.

LOT No. 1.—To be sold on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, 1897, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, being one compartment of a range of chawl of four compartments standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of Nanabhoy Bomanji alias Gunbawa Street, in the registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 73, but now under ward A No. 1814, and street No. 18, and assessed by the collector of Land Revenue under old No. 218 and new No. 5186, old survey No. 523, new Nos. 3898 to 3901, which compartment or premises contain by admeasurement 148 square yards more or less and are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Ruttonbai, daughter of Pestonjee Dhanjibhai Coorlawalla, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Dhanbai, widow of Merwanjee Pestonjee but now of Magoa Sonee, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage and by property of Soonabai, widow of the late Sorabjee Cawasjee Panwala, and on or towards the south by the said Nanabh oy Bomanjee alias Gunbawa Street, and which said compartment and premises are now in the occupation of Shapurjee Sorabjee Minwala and other tenants.

LOT No. 2.—To be sold on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1897, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Cawasjee Subedar Street alias Bhoiwada Lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration District of Fort and containing by admeasurement 25 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by a public road or passage, on or towards the east by the house formerly of Fakeerjee Cowasjee Mistry, but now of Boreh Ebrahimjee Samsudin, on or towards the south by the said Cowasjee Subedar Street alias Bhoiwada Lane, on or towards the west by a public road or passage, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No., 311, 330, new No. 5283 D and 5284, old Survey Nos. 1181 and 9035, and the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A. No. 1749, Street No. 52, Bhoiwada Lane, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Fakeerjee Dadabhoy and others.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

Bona-Fide Sale of Magnificent Stock of Lamps just arrived from America.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 3rd and 4th day of September next, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder without reserve, in the premises lately occupied by the Swiss Store, next to Messrs. Hoar and Co., Tailors, Rampart Row.

On account and risk of whom it may concern—

A large lot of magnificent lamps, such as handsome onyx and gilt table lamps.
Handsome onyx and gilt standard lamps.
Handsome onyx and gilt lamp tables, &c.
The lamps will be on view six days before the day of sale, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Gentlemen desirous of adorning their halls and drawing-rooms are specially requested to pay a visit.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1897. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TRUSSES, SCANTLINGS, TITLES, &c.

Under instructions from Major S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M. W. Rs., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., in H. M's. Dockyard, Fort, consisting of teak trusses, posts, post plates, purlins, rafting, rafters, wooden sleepers, country tiles, iron chimney, bolts, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sales, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twists, etc. :—

2 bales grey shirtings.
200 pieces grey shoolias.
2 bales grey jaconets.
3 cases coloured dorias.
1 safe.
A few pieces doonias.
A few pieces assunia.
A few railway rugs 60 by 72 and 60 by 80.
A few pieces silver polishing cloth.
A few gross butt-leather buttons.
A few dozen Jubbes handkerchiefs.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Syed Mirza Syed Mohsin Sheerazee and by order of the concerned—

N F—751—1 case satin brocade.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned indentors the following goods :—

On account of Mr. Hakimjee Lookmanjee—
H 2324 L 7141-46—6 cases wax, ex s s Hechheimer.
H 2038 L 5650 —1 case Russian calf leather, ex s s Stolzenfels.
H 2076 L 5290 —1 case sheepskin, ex s s Stolzenfels.
H 2113 L 6571 —1 case boot lace, ex s s Hechheimer.
H 2113 L 6835 —1 case boot lace, ex s s Hechheimer.

On account of Mr. Cassum Succoor—
C 2215 S 6214 —1 case white fancy trimmings, ex s s Alecto.
C 2462 S 6849-53—5 cases horn buttons, ex s s Rubattino.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application ; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS :—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THERE are 7 MATCHES, an aggregate and a Simultaneous Match to be competed for during the months of September and December, 1897. Particulars may be obtained from all COMMANDING OFFICERS of Volunteer Corps or from HON. SEC., I. V. R. A., Calcutta.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES. SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

C. E. A.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE Honorary Secretary of the CIVIL ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION desires to inform the Members of the Result of the VOTING upon the question of the reconstitution of the Association upon a larger and more professional basis.

In favour of his proposal for reconstitution the Honorary Secretary has obtained a majority of three-fourths of the Votes as compared with one-fourth against his proposal.

As he does not consider this majority to be large enough to warrant his carrying out his proposed reorganization scheme, and perhaps thereby causing a serious schism amongst the Members ; and as he undertook the Honorary Secretaryship in December last on the clear understanding that he was to attempt to reorganize the Association with a view to its conversion into an "INDIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS," professional matters being brought into prominence and service matters taking a secondary place ; and as personally he fails to see the utility of keeping things going upon their present lines ; he has come to the following decision.

Unless before the 31st of October next, some apparently suitable Member of the Association comes forward with an offer to take things off his hand, he will make over all papers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta, to be held at the disposal of the Council of the Association.

HON. SECY.,
Civil Engineers' Association,
(ADDRESS) care of GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 255 OF 1895.

ABDOOLLA HAJI DAWOOD of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Jakeria Musjid outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff,

VERSUS.

ROWJEE BALAJEE of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of November, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the Legal representatives of the Defendant who died since the date of the said decree in the following properties, viz :—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of the Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gopal Hari Thakoor, on or towards the West by the ground belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the North partly by the said Arthur Road and partly by a private passage, and on or towards the South by Kala Chowki Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 115, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of Kala Chowki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Gopoo Saccaram Maholi, on the West and South by a private passage, and on the North by the said Kala Chowki Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, situate lying and being on the North side of Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 267, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadoo Meya, on the West by the property of Tookaram Sindia, on the North by the property of Shaik Dada Meya, and on the South by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Rowji Ballaji and are now in the occupation of Khoja Ratansi Arut.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Traikurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Nos. 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Solrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 3	36 0	43 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	44 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE .....
PENANG ..... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG .....
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal.
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCES DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realized on the same.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
G. E. NOBLE. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 6 & 7 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ....Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Russia and Correspondents all the World over.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Frs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

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Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

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G. TROST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted up

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 6-23m., 7 40s. Low water, 10-56m., 11-45s.
The Sun Mills Company, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Shakespearian Recitals, St. Peter's Boys' School, 6 p.m.
Mowlay Theatre, Jubilee Procession, 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Edrodale and Clan Buchanan entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Indravati on Saturday; the steamers Naderi and Matin left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Australia and Kola left the dock on Saturday.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—At 5-15 p.m. Colours—Gymkhana backs and Middlesex Regiment forwards. White—Middlesex Regiment backs and Gymkhana forwards.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM LIBRARY.—The general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam Library, which was to be held to-day, is postponed to Friday, the 3rd proximo, the president, the Hon. Mr. Abdoola Mehrali Dharamsi, having to attend on the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Polonaise	Mastoon	Faust.
Overture	The Exiles	Gamenr.
Selection	Cox and Box	Sullivan.
Valse	Jeunesse Dorée	Waldteufel.
Duet from	Rigoleto	Verdi.
Mazurka	Am. Neckarstande	Schlay.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—Sadashiv Govind, a goldsmith, residing at Lohar Chawl, reported to the police on Thursday that he was taken by three men to a house at Girgaum, where he entrusted them with a gold nose-ring set with pearls, valued at Rs. 300, having obtained the ornament, the men went away, telling the complainant to wait till they returned. The complainant waited for a long time, but none of the men returned. From enquiries made by the police it appears that the property did not belong to the complainant, and the case appears to the police to be a suspicious one. A search is being made for the absconding men, who are known to the police.

DARKNESS IN HORNBY ROAD.—A correspondent complains :—Last evening the public gas lamps in Hornby Road, from the *Bombay Gazette* offices down to the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution were not lighted till 5 minutes past 7 p.m. The sun set yesterday at 6h. 17m., and for some time between that hour and the lighting of the lamps this prominent thoroughfare was left in darkness, which caused much public inconvenience. Probably the man in charge of the lighting was at fault. He had been snoozing somewhere; but anyhow a repetition of his fault ought to be made impossible in future by somebody in authority. If such an irregularity occurs in a main thoroughfare without due notice being taken of it, it is sure to recur often in out-of-the-way places, causing much public inconvenience.

SURETY IN SEARCH OF IDENTITY.—In connection with the Golden Gang cheating case Constable Barker had obtained a warrant from Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, against Amthalal Vithaldas, the munim of Mr. Nensey Peerocmahomed, who, it is alleged, personated a policeman and turned up on the scene to cause confusion and panic, thus enabling Chutterbhooj Kallianji to run away with the money. The man was arrested on Saturday morning, at 7-30, and was placed before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. A remand was asked for and granted, and the accused was ordered to be liberated on bail of Rs. 2,000. On hearing the order for bail the accused said that he had deposited a little deed in the court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, who had accepted him as a surety of Ravishanker Maharaj, an accused in the same case. If he (Amthalal) was now permitted to go with a policeman he would get a surety. The court allowed him to go, and the accused tendered a security.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Friday, says :—At a general meeting of the subscribers to the Mulock Library, Thana, held under the presidency of Mr. D. P. Vaidya, pleader, District Court, in the library hall, on the 19th instant, the following business was transacted :—The reports of the institution for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97, were read by Mr. N. L. Phadke and passed. The auditor's report was read and adopted. Messrs. D. S. Bhatikar and R. K. Bhide were re-appointed auditors, and Messrs. S. E. Rajadhyaksha and N. L. Phadke re-elected honorary secretaries of the library for 1897-98; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting came to a close.—The house-to-house visitation of a sudden-cum-period cut at Khatarwadi, by the Collector, along with the medical officer in charge of the Civil Hospital, Thana, yesterday. No fresh plague cases were discovered. There were four cases of the bubonic plague and two deaths in Wajowlee (inhabited by Mahomedan weavers) lately.—It is reported that cholera of a very bad type has broken out on the Island of Six villages of Dharava, in the Taluka of Thana. The assistance of medical officers is very much needed in that part of the taluka.—Fakrudin Darogha died of cholera in Tembi Street, on Wednesday last.

ALLEGED DRUGGING OF A MENDICANT.—A Mahomedan mendicant, named Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ahmed, about sixty years of age, was, on the morning of the 26th instant, found lying unconscious in the De Lisle Road by a policeman, and on being removed to the J. J. Hospital, was found to be suffering from dhatura poisoning. On his person being searched at the hospital Rs. 86-7 in cash was found tied round his waist. On regaining his consciousness on the following day the beggar stated that about 4 p.m. on the previous day, while he was seated outside a masjid on Mesklne Road, another mendicant, whose name is at present unknown, came to him and asked him to accompany him to share some sweets and money which had been given him. The complainant accompanied the man as far as the Hornby Vellard, picking up *en route* two other mendicants. On their arrival at the south corner of the Vellard, two other mendicants came on the scene, and then all of them sat down and ate some sweets, which were produced by the first mentioned man. Three of the latter two others accompanied the complainant as far as Jacob's Circle. Here the mendicant sat down and did not know what happened subsequently until he found himself in the hospital. Strange to say, nothing has been stolen from the man, although he had at the time the amount above stated tied round his waist. The man is still under treatment in the J. J. Hospital, and states that he would be able to identify two of the men referred to.

DEATH OF A LADY DOCTOR FROM APOPLEXY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry at the Hotel Metropole, Tamarind Lane, Fort, touching the death of Georgina Butler, a lady doctor, aged twenty-eight years, residing in that hotel. From the evidence it appears that the deceased had been temporarily engaged by the Plague Committee as a lady doctor during the plague epidemic. On or about the 23rd March last she was admitted into the St. George's Hospital and was placed in the D. T. Ward. On the 25th idem she was sent by the physician in charge of the St. George's Hospital to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. She was discharged from the asylum on the 1st June. She was re-admitted into the St. George's Hospital on the 16th June and was discharged on the 21st idem. Deceased then went to Mrs. Tinckom's Boarding-house in Apollo Street, but was requested to leave that place in about a month. She then went to Mrs. Leyland's Boarding-house in Elphinstone Circle, where she remained for two or three days, and was then told to leave it, which she did, and went to live at the Hotel Metropole. From the evidence of the proprietor of the hotel and his table-boy, it appears that the deceased went to reside in the hotel on the 17th instant and occupied room No. 11. During the period she had been putting up in the hotel she was not seen under the influence of liquor, though she had at times inquired of the proprietor the price of a bottle of whiskey. About 6 o'clock, on Friday morning, a table-boy took her chotah hazri and found her lying on the floor in the room. The boy informed the proprietor, who went into the room and called her out, but receiving no reply, shook her and found her to be dead. The proprietor ran to call Dr. Underwood, but not finding that gentleman in his office, went to the Esplanade Police chowkey and gave information to the police. Inspector William immediately went to the hotel and found the deceased lying on the floor with an empty bottle of whiskey lying close to her body. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, stated that he had examined the deceased's body and found the head and neck much congested. From the evidence he had heard and the appearances of the body, Dr. Smith was of opinion that the death was due to apoplexy, and the jury brought in a verdict accordingly.

CHARGE OF COMMITTING BURGLARY ON JUBILEE NIGHT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Mayers prosecuted Goolam Mooseln Mohideen, a noted burglar, and Sheik Baban Chatoo on a charge of house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 489, the property of Shamsoodin Mooruddin, an engine-driver employed on board the Port Trust dredger, and residing at Nishanpada Road. On the evening of the Jubilee day the complainant locked the door of his room and went into the Native town to witness the illumination. On his return home about midnight Shamsoodin found the lock on the door broken open, and on entering the room discovered a box forced open, and the property mentioned in the charge abstracted therefrom. A report was made to the police, but no clue of the accused could be found until the 6th instant, when a policeman doing duty at Kamathipura noticed a Mahomedan woman carrying under her arms two pieces of embroidered wearing apparel. On being questioned as to whose property it was, the woman, whose name was Koolsum, replied that it belonged to her husband Elahibux Buddoo, who had gone to Panwel, and that she was going to pledge the property with a Marwaree. As the explanation did not appear to be satisfactory, the policeman took the woman into custody, when she made a further statement that it was a part of the stolen property given to her husband by two men before he left for Panwel and that he had gone to Panwel to dispose of some more property. Inquiries were made by the police, and Elahibux was brought down to Bombay from Panwel. He made a statement, implicating the two accused, but as the latter could not be found Elahibux was, on the 14th instant, charged before Mr. W. Webb with fraudulent possession of property and with receiving and disposing of the stolen property. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. On the 24th instant, the two accused were pointed out to the police by the witness at Wari Bunder and were arrested. Property worth Rs. 33 was found in their possession. They took the police to the house of the complainant, who identified the property as his own. He also claimed the property found with Elahibux. The two accused were identified by a neighbour as the persons who were seen by him going to complainant's room about an hour after he had left. The neighbour also stated that he noticed the two accused shortly afterwards leaving the house with a bundle under the arm of the first accused. The evidence of the woman Koolsum went to show that about three days after the two accused went to Elahibux and kept with him a part of the property for safe custody. During the absence of Elahibux at Panwel Koolsum did not prove herself to be a careful guardian of it, and through her the police got the clue, which led to the detection of the whole affair. No. 1, against whom stood five previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to twelve months' like punishment.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE VALABHI COPPER-PLATES FOUND IN BHOWNAGAR.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Thursday, the 26th instant. Dr. P. Peterson, President in the chair. There were also present :—Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Messrs. K. R. Kama, J. T. Hathornthwaite, Ex. Penny, R. M. Bhadkamkar, S. T. Bhandare, M. E. Bedaz, J. F. Modi, A. M. T. Jackson, and Rev. R. M. Gray, the Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson read a paper on "Two new Valabhi Copper-plates," of which the following is an abstract :—The two grants are the property of Mr. L. Proctor Sims, Engineer of the Bhownagar State. They were found together buried in a field in a village near Bhownagar in 1895. Both grants are in excellent preservation. The first consists of a single plate. The language is Sanskrit, and with the exception of the verses quoted from the Mahabharata the inscription is in prose throughout. It is earlier than any other Valabhi grants hitherto known, and records a grant made at Valabhi by (1) Maharajah Dronasimha in the year 183 (A. D. 502-3) in favour of the goddess Panaraiya. The thing granted is the village of Trisamgamaka, in the Hastavapra or Hathab district with gold and other gifts. It has long been known from the genealogies in later grants that the founder of the Valabhi family was the Sevapati or general Bhatarka, and that he was succeeded by his four sons, Dharasena, Dronasimha, Dhruvasena and Dharapatta, from the last of whom descended the later Valabhi kings. The oldest date previously known for any member of the family was the year 207 (A. D. 526-27) in which the third brother Dhruvasena made a grant. The grant here described gives a date 24 years earlier for the second brother Dronasimha and helps in dating back the rise of the family to the last quarter of the fifth century, in the troubled times following the break up of the great Gupta Empire. Dronasimha speaks of himself "as mediating on the feet of the Supreme Lord," from which it is clear that he owed allegiance to some overlord who must be the same as or a successor of the king who was served by the general Bhatarka and the general Dhruvasena. Who the king was cannot be determined with certainty, but a consideration of the State of Northern India during the latter half of the fifth century and an examination of certain inscriptions, show that the Supreme Lord who invested Dronasima with the powers of a Maharajah must be one of the following :—(1) one of the Guptas of Magadha ; (2) Bhanugupta, or a predecessor ; (3) Taramana ; and (4) a predecessor of Yasodharman. The first two of these had no claim to the title of "Supreme Lord," the power of the eastern Guptas being confined to Magadha and that of Bhanu Gupta to a portion of Central India. Again neither Taramana nor Mihirakula is known to have used the imperial title or to have claimed universal sovereignty. There is also no evidence of their power having reached so far to the south as Kathiawar, although later on the tribes whom they had certainly did so. The Maitraka race to which the Valabhi kings seem to have belonged may have been connected with Mitra the sun after whom Mihirakula also was named, but this is not enough to establish an historical connection between him and the tribe. On the whole it appears that Dronasimah's overlord was probably a ruler of Malwa who was rising at this period and reached its zenith during the sixth century, A. D. The second grant consists of two plates inscribed on the inner side only and fastened together by two rings, one of which carries a seal. The language is Sanskrit and except in the verses quoted the inscription is in prose throughout. It refers to the reign of King Dhruvasena (I) of Valabhi, and records a grant made by that King in favour of the goddess Kottammaluka devi established in the Svatala of Trisamgamaka. It seems that the Maharajah Dronasimha (the granter of grant No. 1) had made certain gifts to the goddess, but that after a time the enjoyment of them was interrupted. Dhruvasena confirms these and adds an order for the daily payment out of the treasury of Svatala of Trisangamaka of one pidece of silver for the expenses of the temple. The inscription is dated 320 (639-40 A. D.) and therefore supports the popular identification of Dhruvasena with the Fu-lu-ho-po-tu, who was King of Valabhi when Hinen Tsiang was in Western India about A. D. 640. The other known grant of this King is dated 310 (A. D. 629-30). It records a grant to a community of Buddhist mendicants settled in the Svatala of Valabhi.

The President made remarks on the paper, and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Jackson for the interesting paper he had read. The vote was carried by acclamation.

OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue of the 11th August 1897, compared with the Estimates for the year 1897-98.

	Latest Month. In Aug. 1897. Bengal. Rs.	In July 1897. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	34,83,750	15,00,000	49,83,750
Actual	34,26,635	14,07,500	48,34,225
Better than Estimate	.....	.....	.....
Worse than Estimate	57,125	92,400	1,49,525

Five Sales of Bengal Opium and four months' Pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of August 1897. Bengal. Rs.	To end of July 1897. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	1,74,68,750	45,00,000	2,19,68,750
Actual	1,72,81,300	41,79,300	2,14,60,600
Better than Estimate	.....	.....	.....
Worse than Estimate	1,87,450	3,20,700	5,08,150

THE Socialist Party in the United States are preparing a colonisation scheme upon a larger scale than anything that has hitherto been attempted. All previous attempts of the kind have been limited, even in intention, to the establishment of small groups or townships of people, living within, and subject to, the laws of the particular State in which they happened to settle. The new scheme aims at nothing less than the settlement of an entire State, and the capture of its administrative and legislative machinery. One of the scantily populated Western States is to be chosen, and Socialists from all over the world are to be invited to go and live there, so as to outnumber the existing population, and show what can be done by a Socialist form of government. The promoters of the scheme are already very sanguine as to its success. The man who has been mainly responsible for pushing it forward is the well-known Labour leader Eugene Debs, who has a very large personal following all over the States and especially in the Chicago district. Already one of the most powerful of the American trade unions, the Railway Workers, has expressed unanimous approval of the plan, and although no formal appeal has been yet issued for an expression of public opinion, a great number of personal promises to go out have been received from all parts of the Continent. Mr. Debs estimates that, upon the word being given, the pioneer parties alone will amount to a million people, and that when these are once established the object-lesson provided for the world will be of such a kind that a very few years will be sufficient to achieve success. If these estimates should be only partially reached, the experiment will be one of the greatest possible interest ; and in any case its development will be eagerly followed by everybody in these days of seeking a way out of social troubles.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Northamptonshire and Dorsetshire regiments, in which cases of cholera have occurred, will not move into Rawalpindi until they have been ten days clear of the disease.

MR. UPCOTT will again act as Director-General of Railways when Colonel Gracey takes up the officiating appointment of Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department a fortnight hence.

MR. J. H. FARRER, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, India, has applied for commutation of six months' special leave into 21 months' ordinary furlough.

THE authorities of the East Indian Railway have applied for a loan of the services of a Government officer to examine into and report on the system on which lands in their collieries have been let out.

THE Calcutta Municipality has refused to give any undertaking or assurance to the lessees of the Calcutta Electric Lighting System to the effect that they will be granted any further lease at the expiration of their present term. The question will be kept open for the present.

THE temperature at Rawalpindi has fallen so much in consequence of the heavy rains, that a blanket or two are necessary at night, and punkahs are more a luxury than a necessity.

MAJOR-GENERAL P. J. MAITLAND, C. B., Secretary in the Military Department, has had to postpone his departure on privilege leave, as matters connected with the suppression of the frontier disturbances are commanding the closest attention of Government at the present moment.

A REPORT on the external land trade of the Punjab for 1896-97 shows an increase of 60 lakhs, or 24 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The most remarkable increase was in the trade with Bajour, which rose from 47 lakhs to over 84 lakhs. This is ascribed to the increased facilities of communication with the country beyond the Swat Valley and to the demands of the British garrison in Chitral. It is to be feared that the recent disturbances will greatly interfere with trade, at least for a time.

THE currency question is again to the front in Kashmir. The Chilkis have depreciated 4 annas per rupee, large quantities of chilkies having been sent away to be fused for coinage in the British mint. The treasury at Srinagar is empty of State coinage and has got a limited quantity of British coin. The bills and cheques presented to the Treasury are, therefore, to be paid with the small amounts of State coinage that is newly received for revenue, &c., in the treasury, but the supply is less than the demand, and the payments are delayed for days. Needless to say much inconvenience is caused to the State employes, especially menials getting small pay, which is now falling in arrears for want of money in the Treasury.

A VERY sad occurrence took place on 8th August, resulting in the death of Mr. H. R. Stay, Chief officer of the P. and O. steamer Shanghai. Deceased and several other officers entered the water for a bathe ; deceased in diving from the bridge fouled and fell on his back. He was observed to swim deep shortly afterwards, and assistance being quickly rendered he was got out of the water on to a lighter. He never recovered, however, and after two hours' artificial respiration life was declared extinct by the medical men in attendance.

THE Hongkong Government are still continuing their inquiries into the gambling scandal, but great secrecy is being maintained, and it is difficult to obtain information as to the nature of their investigations. The Executive Council sat as a high Court of Justice on August 7, to inquire into certain charges against Mr Osmund, Chief Clerk of the Registrar-General's Department, and Sanitary Inspector Hore, of receiving bribes. The result of the inquiry will be sent home for the Secretary of State's approval, and from inquiries made at the Registrar-General's office we are in a position to state that Mr. Osmund has been asked to retire on a small pension ; while inquiries at the Sanitary Board Office show that Inspector Hore will remain no longer in the service. Cheng On and Tung Kum, the principal witnesses in the Witchell trial, who have been detained in Victoria Gaol on banishment warrants, have been released from gaol, the warrants having been withdrawn.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Philippine rebels, in which he denounces the administration of the islands and calls upon the Filipinos to procure reformation and the banishment of the priesthood. Mindful of the common weal, the rebels aspire to the glory of obtaining liberty, independance, and honour to the country. They aspire to one common law made by every citizen, which may serve as a guarantee and be respected by all irrespective of persons, and their aspirations are to a Government representing all the live force of the country, where the most able, the most worthy in virtue and talent may participate without distinction of birth, fortune or race ; and also demand the banishment of the priesthood from the Archipelago.

CONSEQUENT on the death of Li Hung Tsao, President of the Board of Civil Appointments, at Peking, on 31st July, the Emperor and Empress Dowager have each issued decrees conferring the usual posthumous honours. Deceased was a man of rare ability and profound literary talents, and, unfortunately, was possessed of an irascible temper. His worth was recognised in this sense at the Court, that whenever there happened to be matters to investigate which required a man of ability and strict integrity to do, it was Li Hung Tsao who was appointed. Among the promotions consequent on his decease is the election of Li Hung Chang to the Chancellorship of the Wu Ying Tien.

A SHANGHAI telegram, dated August 9, stated that a rifle cartridge magazine in the midst of the camp adjoining Kiangnan, exploted the previous evening, blowing down two hundred buildings used as barracks for the Chinese troops. The total killed is unknown, but twelve bodies had been recovered up to the time of the despatch of the telegram.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* wrote on Aug. 10 :—"I have just made inquiries as to the present position of the great Chinese railway project for constructing a line from Pekin to Hankow, or, as it is sometimes called, the Great Western Railway of China. Telegrams have come during the past six months from Pekin stating that this or that syndicate had concluded a loan with Sheng, the mandarin who seems to have the control of all Chinese railways, and who is especially responsible for this project. The latest circumstantial report was that a Belgian syndicate had contracted to make the loan, provided the engines, rails, &c., were purchased from the syndicate. I am able now to say that no loan has been effected, and that no arrangement in any degree corresponding to any of the reports has been made. Nor are there any negotiations pending with that object, and the whole scheme of a great railway from Pekin to Hankow is at present in the air. The truth is that Sheng has no security whatever to offer, and the Imperial Government have their own financial difficulties, and can give him no help in this direction. They are not able to give any guarantee to the intending lenders, and Sheng is left to what he can get from Chinese merchants, which is very little. In fact, the impression in London among persons who ought to have the best information is that the whole grandiose scheme is dead. The case is quite different, however, with the line from Tientsin to Pekin, which is now almost completed, and with that from Tientsin along the shore of the Yellow Sea, which is being continued into Manchuria. These are both Government lines, and are not being constructed under concessions to Chinese. The latter line is being pushed on from Shanhai-Kwan, at the end of the Great Wall, into Manchuria, towards Mukden. It is in working order for forty miles beyond Shanhai, and the earthwork has been completed many miles further. But any interest there might be in this railway is swallowed up in the great Russian Manchurian line and the proposed connecting of Newchwang and Port Arthur with it at Kirin."

PHYSICAL value shrinks to some extent as railway speeds in America, inasmuch as they relate not to a particular race, but to a daily record over a very long distance of swiftness and punctuality on the part of fully freighted trains. Quicker time has been made than that achieved by the Empire State express on the New York Central line from Syracuse to Buffalo, i. e., 148·8 miles in 143 minutes, including stoppages and forced reductions of speed, and arriving only two minutes after time; but it is a very remarkable performance, considering that it was done in the ordinary course of traffic, without special preparation, and with an exceptionally heavy weight of baggage.

IN the "Contemporary Review" Mr. Harry Raymond tells some interesting stories of the late Mr. Barnato. Here is a short extract :—"If you are going to fight," he said, "always get in the first blow. If a man is going to hit you, hit him first and say, 'If you try that I'll hit you again.' It is of no use you're standing off and saying, 'If you hit me I'll hit you back.' Do you understand?" "Yes, I understand," I answered ; "but you are quoting Kingsley in 'Westward Ho!'?" "Who was Kingsley and 'Westward Ho!'?" he sharply queried. After I had explained and quoted the passage from Drake's letter to Amyas Leigh, he said, "Ah! I didn't know anything of Kingsley, but when he wrote that he knew what life was, and he was right and I am right, though it is queer for me to get a supporter in one of your parsons. If he was a true man he would also have to agree with our law of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' but being a Christian of course he couldn't do that. Pah! never let a man wrong you without getting square, no matter how long you wait ; and never wrong a man if you can help it, because he will wait his time to get back on you, and at the worst possible moment. I don't care whether it is Jew or Gentile, it is all the same."

DR. BALLADORO, of Verona, has published about a hundred Venetian proverbs, containing suggestions as to the character, inclinations, and passions of the people. These proverbs show that tall persons are considered to have little intelligence ; short persons are malicious ; tall women are vicious ; and short women contemptuous. Men ought to choose small wives, because little women are more graceful, and keep young for a longer time ; fat men are considered to be peaceful and good-humoured. Sicilian traditions held a large head to be a sign of wisdom, but the Venetian proverb considers it a sign of ignorance. A crooked neck is a sign of bad temper. A pallid complexion is abhorred. Beardless men are stupid ; bearded women are very clever and wicked. A red beard is a sign of maliciousness, as is also red hair in a woman. Long hair in a woman is a sign of silliness. Bald people are intelligent, but inclined to evil ways. People with small eyes, and especially people who squint, must be avoided. A large nose is a sign of a resolute, imperative character ; a turned-up nose is a sign of criminal tendencies, and equally so a very pointed nose. Thin lips indicate irascibility, thick lips sensuality. A child teething late is likely to have a long life. Intelligent people have small hands. Large hands are a sign of coldness of heart. People who have a voice not suited to their sex must be regarded with diffidence. Ugly bad parents generally have good and handsome children, and vice versa. A final proverb asserts that all people are somewhat made, and another that inherited lunacy is incurable. Such is the wisdom to be found in Venetian proverbs.

THE re-hanging at the National Gallery, consequent on the removal of the modern British pictures to Millbank, is now completed. Even with the additional space thus available, the walls are so well filled that one wonders how in the world all the pictures were squeezed in before the change. In the two rooms formerly occupied by Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Hogarth, the French pictures (Claude, &c.) have now now been hung. Into the old French room the Spanish pictures have been moved. This is an enormous improvement, as the Spanish room used to be very much overcrowded. The old Spanish room has been filled with pictures of the early German school, which were formerly crowded up with the early Flemish. This also is a great improvement, and indeed the whole appearance of the Gallery is now better than it has ever been. The only recent acquisitions to the Gallery have been in the British School. One is an excellent man's portrait by John Bettes, an eminent miniature painter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This is the earliest British picture in the Gallery. Bettes died in 1570. Another acquisition is a very fine Morland ; "Rabbiting" is the subject. The latter picture was bequeathed to the nation by Mr. Joseph Travers Smith.

THE men of the German warships have met with a most hospitable reception from the inhabitants of St. Petersburg. The officers and crew of the German training-ship Charlotte were invited on Sunday to an open-air fete, organised by the municipal authorities, the programme including Russian country dances and sports, a choral concert, and a theatrical performance. The German naval officers are to be presented by the municipality with silver cups and the men with cigarette-cases. Rosettes made up of the German and Russian colours have been very generally worn, and the St. Petersburg cycling clubs have decided to decorate their machines with small German and Russian flags. The German warships lying in Cronstadt Roads have been visited by large crowds, and the German sailors, who have been allowed on shore, have cordially fraternised with their Russian comrades.

THERE'S a good time coming, and this is how the President of the Wesleyan Conference at Leeds describes it :—I tell you the time is coming when there will be no more wife beating, but when a man will put himself on the treadmill for a month for having given her an ugly look. I say the time is coming when a lady would rather put on the garments of the leper than put on the purple which was stained with the workman's tears and blood. The time is coming when a working man would rather pick his master's pocket than waste his time. The day is coming when a man will not have to be taken up for forgery and embezzlement. They shall be no more. There shall be such a spirit of magnanimity and charity that a man will stand in the church porch and do penance for having in a moment of meanness given a threepenny piece to the collection."

FORTY years ago the first attempt was made to connect Europe and America by means of a submarine cable. As early as 1851 a cable had been laid between Dover and Calais, and in 1856 the "Atlantic Telegraph Company" was formed with the object of laying a similar cable between Valentia and Newfoundland. The capital of the company was £350,000 in shares of £1,000 each, "the shares being purposely fixed at high individual value that none but moneyed persons might hold them." Contracts were immediately made with the Gutta Percha Company, all the wire-drawers in the United Kingdom were employed to make the requisite 332,500 miles of copper and iron wire, and in January, 1857, the manufacture of the cable was commenced. In less than six months the entire task was completed, and the cable coiled in the holds of H.M.S. Agamemnon, a ninety-one gun battleship, and the Niagara, a steam frigate of extraordinary size, which had been lent for the purpose by the Government of the United States. It was at first intended that the two ships should steam out into mid-Atlantic, each laden with 1,250 miles of cable, when the two halves should be joined, and the joined centre lowered into the sea. The ships were then to separate, one making for Valentia and the other for Newfoundland, paying out the cable as they went. This plan, however, was afterwards abandoned, and it was agreed to begin at the Irish end, both ships sailing in company, and the Agamemnon taking up the task when the Niagara had finished. On August, 5, 1857, the European end of the cable was carried by boats on to the beach at Valentia, where it was received with great ceremony by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Later in the day the Niagara set sail, attended by the Agamemnon, and by August, 11, 380 miles of cable had been laid. On this unlucky day, however, the experiment came to a sudden end. The grip of the paying-out machinery was accidentally tightened, and the cable snapping in two, was lost in 12,000 feet of water. Several other attempts, more or less successful, were made during the next few years, but telegraphic communication between the two continents was not permanently established until July, 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

EXCITED PROCEEDINGS.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, on Saturday afternoon, at 2-30, Mr. Jijeebhoy Framji Petit presiding.

The proceedings commenced punctually at the appointed hour, and it was soon evident there was a strong feeling among the shareholders, who had responded to an advertisement inviting those shareholders to be present who were opposed to the suggestions and recommendations made by the directors in the report. A shareholder declared that the accounts were improperly made up, and if the agents and the directors succeeded in passing the report at the meeting, they would have to answer for their actions in the other world. But the confusion and rowdiness reached the zenith when Mr. Cooverji Mehta, a shareholder, who led the opposition, defied the powers of the chair and resolutely declined to abide by Mr. Petit's ruling. The chairman, with a view to avoid unpleasantness, bore this attitude with calmness, and several shareholders demanded that the interruptor should be turned out of the room. Mr. Mehta was warned, but as these remonstrances had no effect, the chairman said that the statements he made, which were "irrelevant and *ultra vires*," would not be considered as a part of the proceedings. Some of the shareholders made serious allegations against Bai Dinbai Petit, the agents, and the chairman, which were refuted. One shareholder, who strongly condemned the management, at another breath admitted that whenever he went to the office he found Mr. Jehangier Davar (the secretary) doing the work at his desk and in the office in a thoroughly business-like manner. The whole discussion arose out of the question, whether the defalcations to the extent of Rs. 4,23,200, made by the late mehta of the Mill's office should be made good by the agents, or that they should be borne by the shareholders. Several questions were put to the chairman with regard to the defalcations, but he replied that as a suit was pending in the High Court against the widow of the late mehta, it might go against the interests of the company and the shareholders to make public anything concerning the defalcations. The following is a detailed account of the proceedings :—

Mr. Jehangier Edulji Davar, secretary of the Mill, read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the Directors :—

Your directors beg to lay before the shareholders their annual report together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss accounts for the year ending 31st December 1896. The directors greatly regret that circumstances over which they had no control have prevented them from calling the annual general meeting of the shareholders earlier. By their circular dated 21st day of November 1896 the shareholders were informed of the defalcations that had been committed by the company's late mehta, Chagonlal Gopaldass, and of the steps which the directors then were taking to recover the property in the possession of or ostensibly belonging to the late mehta at the time of his death. The shareholders were also informed by the said circular of the suit filed against the late mehta's widow and of the appointment by the High Court of Mr. C. A. Turner as an Interim Receiver to take charge of the said property. Since then the directors have been indefatigable in their efforts to obtain possession of and realize through the receiver the said property. Mr. C. A. Turner, the Interim Receiver, has now been permanently appointed receiver in the suit on a fresh application made to the High Court. The receiver has already taken charge of the greater part of the property standing in the name of or ostensibly belonging to the late mehta, or the securities for the same, and he is now taking active steps to realize the sum. This, however, it is feared, he will not accomplish without considerable opposition on the part of those concerned ; but notwithstanding this opposition, it is believed that a substantial sum will eventually be realized by the receiver. The printed accounts distributed amongst the shareholders with this report show that against the total sum of Rs. 4,23,200 embezzled by the late mehta the directors have written off Rs. 1,33,443-2-0 being part of the balance of the general profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1893, almost the whole of the commission earned by the company's salesmen on sales of cloth from July to December 1896 part of the interest payable to the agents for the same period which the latter have agreed to give up, the two sums together amounting to Rs. 12,792-3-7, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2,76,964-14-5 to the debit of defalcation account. Against the sum the agents of the company have expressed their willingness to give up their commission for the half-year ending 31st December 1897, amounting to Rs. 33,035-6-9, but on the express condition that the amount be written off to the defalcation account. If this is done the balance to the debit of the defalcation account will be reduced to Rs. 2,38,299-3-8. Upon the realization of the assets left by the late mehta the balance then left to the debit of the defalcation account will, it is hoped be largely reduced. The profits earned by your company during the year under report amount to Rs. 83,499-6-6. To this amount the directors have added the following sums : (a) Rs. 18,000 from dividends on shares held by the company ; (b) Rs. 4,000 from unclaimed dividends ; (c) Rs. 18,000 from unclaimed wages, Tardeo Mill, and (d) Rs. 4,000 from unclaimed wages, Colaba Branch, these sums together with the Rs. 83,499-6-6, making up Rs. 1,30,499-6-6. After adding to the latter sum Rs. 7,153-11-6, the credit balance of last year and deducting therefrom Rs. 4,210 for income-tax payble on profits, there will remain a balance of Rs. 1,33,443-2-0, which sum, as above stated, has been placed to the credit of Nagonlal Gopaldass Defalcation account. Your directors with a view to reduce the cost of old machinery have written off from the depreciation of machinery account Rs. 1,00,000 towards machinery Account, Tardeo Mill, and Rs. 40,000 towards machinery account, Colaba Branch. It is with feelings of deep regret that your directors refer to the sad and melancholy death of two of their colleagues, Mr. Jehanghier Hormusji and Mr. Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Jijeebhoy, which took place on 10th May 1897 and 19th July 1897, respectively. The directors have marked their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the deceased in the management of the company's affairs, and have recorded the loss sustained by the company by their death, in suitable resolutions entered in the directors minute-book. One of the two vacancies in the board thus caused, your directors have filled up by the appointment of Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee in pursuance of clause 87 of the Articles of Association of the company. This appointment, the directors hope, will meet with your approval. The directors who retire by rotation are Messrs. Jijeebhoy Framjee Petit and Merwanjee Rustomjee, but they are eligible for re-election in pursuance of clause 90 of the Articles of Association of the company.

You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Your company's property is invested as follows :—Tardeo Mill—Buildings, stock, and stock in process, Rs. 11,74,500 ; Cotton, cloth, and yarn, Rs. 8,49,500 ; Machinery and accessories, £1,68,400. Colaba Branch—Buildings, stock and stock in process, Rs. 5,07,900 ; Cotton cloth and yarn, Rs. 2,64,700 ; Machinery and accessories, £44,480 ; Press building leased to the Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ld., Rs. 99,000. The annual statements of the working of your company are laid before you for inspection.

The chairman moved the adoption of the report, remarking that he hoped those shareholders who had anything to say would strictly confine their remarks to the report and would be kind enough not to introduce irrelevant matter.

Mr. Merwanji Rustomji seconded the proposition.

A shareholder said that the accounts were improperly made up. The sum of Rs. 4,23,200, defalcated by the mehta, must be paid by the agents. The shareholders were actually robbed. He knew that a majority of the shareholders were on the side of the agents, and that the wishes of the latter could be easily carried out. But that could all be done here, and in the next world they were answerable to the Almighty.

Several shareholders then began asking various questions about the defalcations.

The chairman said that they should all observe one principle, viz., to speak one after the other. It was impossible to hear them all at once or even to reply to them.

Questions were then put to the chair as to when the defalcations commenced, how long they continued, whether the amount of Rs. 4,23,200 ever remained in the mehta's hand at one time, how was it that they could not discover the fraud until after the death of the mehta, etc.

The chairmain said that he would explain the whole thing when finally summing up the discussion.

Several shareholders asked that then they might be permitted to comment on the explanation from the chair.

The chairman was sorry that according to the rules of a meeting of that sort he could not allow this.

The shareholders expressed themselves utterly dissatisfied with such ruling.

Mr. Cooverji Mehta said

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 28.

YESTERDAY there was no change in the price of Councils in London, 113 7-16 being still quoted. Paris quotations advanced 1-4 per cent. for Rentes at 104 3-4 and 1-2 centime for Exchange on London at 25·17 fcs. Exchange on India at 20 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 5-8d., Indian Sterling Loan at 118, and Rupee Securities at £ 63 5-8. Bar Silver was 1-4d. higher at 24d. per oz., and 1 cent. in New York at 52 1-4 cents per oz. demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·85 1-2 dollars.

The only change reported to-day in the financial quotations is a decline in Rupee Securities of 1-8 per cent. to £ 63 1-2. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value in London at 24d. per oz., but in New York the metal was 1-4 cent lower at 52 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4 85/8 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £ 170,000 in Silver to Bombay, £ 130,000 to Calcutta, £ 22,000 to Hongkong, and £ 19,000 to Shanghai; also £ 20,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £ 10,000 to Calcutta.

The Goat Skin Sales closed yesterday with a good demand, and prices firm at an advance of 1d.; the total quantity sold was 1,240,000 skins. The Sheep Skin Sales opened the same day; there was a limited demand in a dull market, and prices declined 1-2d. to 1d.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was 1-32d. lower in Liverpool, yesterday, at 4 5-32d. per lb., and American Arrivals were also less to the extent of 1-32d. to 1-16d., extreme quotations being 4 1-16d. for August delivery, and 3 45-64d. per lb. for December-January. The market closed quiet. Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 5,000 bales; Imports *nil*. The Manchester market closed quiet.

American Arrivals further declined in Liverpool to-day 1-64d., August delivery being quoted at 4 3-64d. and December-January at 3 11-16d. per lb.; spot prices were unaltered for all descriptions. The market closed dull, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The sales for the day were 4,000 bales, of which 400 bales were Surats; Imports *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet. The Sales during the week ending yesterday were 35,000 bales, or 9,000 bales less than in the previous week; and the amount forwarded to Consumers 5,000 bales less, at 40,000 bales; while the Imports were the same in both weeks at 8,000 bales. The total Stock decreased by 43,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 529,000 bales.

In New York ready Mid.-Uplands were unaltered in price yesterday at 8 1-16 cents per lb.; August Futures advanced 4 points to 7·99 cents., but December declined 10 points to 6·80 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales.

A further advance in New York of 14 points made the price of August Futures 8·13 cents per lb. to-day; December were 1 point lower at 6·79 cents. Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8 1-16 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 10,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 8,470,000 bales, compared with 8,430,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market continues extremely quiet, and dealers show more disposition to get rid of their stocks, but buyers are not to be found. In New Cotton a few transactions are reported to be taking place to-day, but European shippers hold off, caring neither to sell nor buy. Broach for March delivery is quoted at Rs. 194-5, and Bengal for January, at Rs. 164-5 per candy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	334	bales.
Wheat	422	cwts.
Linseed	453	"
Rapeseed	2,418	"
Poppyseed	594	"
Castorseed	2,207	"
Rice	63,489	"

FREIGHTS.—Nothing fresh is reported to-day in this market.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Telegraphic was done to a moderate extent at 1s. 3 27-32d.; Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 13-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
" 3 mos' sight	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Credits 3 mos' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Francs "	1·68	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a firm market to-day at 97 1/8 for Cash, and 97 1-16 for this month's Settlement, for 3½ per Cents; for Threes 93 to 94 is quoted.

SHARES.—The market has been closed for a Native holiday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEW

LONDON, AUG. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	68 5-8
Bar Silver	24

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	35,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,300	"
" Imports of cotton	8,000	"
" " Surats	*Nil*	
" Stock of cotton	529,000	"
" " Surats	22,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Aden, for Bombay, on the 27th instant, and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 3rd September.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th August, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 10th August, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	August 10, Rs.	A.	P.	August 17, Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits &c.	1,25,31,946	1	11	1,25,35,984	1	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,93,31,531	9	3	6,07,17,731	9	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,55,372	6	4	4,63,665	5	3
Sundries	20,26,648	10	0	20,86,653	0	6
	Rs. 10,33,15,768	11	8	10,36,04,314	0	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	79,37,742	0	0	80,07,738	0	0
Other authorised Investments	75,16,218	0	0	80,28,595	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,42,28,927	15	5	1,58,63,900	12	4
Accounts of Credit do.	1,85,88,247	6	7	2,09,63,733	13	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,94,70,036	5	9	1,99,86,989	2	4
Balances with other Banks	7,47,268	6	4	3,61,895	7	8
Bullion	2,8·6	11	9	2,893	11	0
Dead Stock	13,38,613	8	10	13,37,298	11	0
Pumps	7,976	4	6	7,584	3	0
Sundries	12,86,450	12	2	12,49,638	0	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,14,55,468	0	2	1,97,96,169	5	4
Do. at Branches	1,97,58,223	4	11	1,89,96,141	5	3
	Rs. 10,33,15,768	11	8	10,36,04,314	0	9

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 17th August, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,43,683	Inc.
Do. at Branches	20,09,624	Dec.
Other Deposits	13,85,980	Inc.
Post Bills	9,293	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,94,373	Inc.
Loans	16,37,328	do.
Accounts of Credit	13,75,541	do.
Mercantile Bills	5,16,943	do.
Cash at Head Office	16,52,260	Dec.
Do. at Branches	17,62,622	do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[FREE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHERS FREE.

BIRTHS.

LEVENTHORPE—August 19, at Moulmein, the wife of A. Leventhorpe, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

McMAHON—August 15, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr. F. R. McMahon, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

RIEDY—August 15, at Sinanwan, the wife of Mr. Harry Riedy, of a daughter.

ROSE—August 23, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of S. W. Rose, Inspector, Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GUNN—August 21, at Clarendon Hotel, Kurseong, J. Gunn, of Aberdeen.

LAWSON—August 25, suddenly, at Indanugger Tea Estate, Sylhet, T. R. Lawson, Manager.

LOCKYER—August 23, at Karnool, Alice, the wife of J. E. Lockyer.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1897.

THE situation on the Frontier is not improving. From the information now to hand it would appear that the Lundi Kotal Sarai was captured by the Afridis through the treachery of some at least of the garrison. It is said that the gates were opened from the inside, and that when an entrance was effected the rest of the defenders fraternised with the Afridi friends and relations. It is stated that before the fort was yielded up some of the Shinwarri sepoys had leaped from the walls and made their escape to their villages in the neighbourhood. If this be true, it would seem that they knew what was coming, and to avoid joining the revolted tribesmen, ran away to their own villages. It will be remembered that on the 21st instant we published a telegram stating that Amin Khan, Malik of the Kuki Khel, an Afridi clan, dwelling in villages near Jamrud, had given information to the political officers of the intended rising of the Afridis. He was sent with two hundred men of his clan to enforce the detachment of the Khyber Rifles who were garrisoning Lundi Kotal. Amin Khan, five years ago, put himself at the head of several hundred fighting men, and attacked Fort Maude, and threatened Jamrud also. Troops being sent against him, his followers dispersed, and he subsequently made his peace with Government. It would be interesting to learn whether Amin Khan's presence at Lundi Kotal was the cause of the opening of the gates and the surrender of three hundred and fifty Khyber Rifles to the besiegers; of the two hundred men whom Amin Khan took with him to strengthen the defence, we hear nothing. Of the three hundred and fifty Khyber Rifles, six made their way to Jamrud without their arms. The rest are supposed to have either been disarmed or being ashamed—or afraid—to return after the loss of the Fort and their rifles, have joined their tribesmen or dispersed to their villages. The killed and wounded of the Khyber Rifles in defending the three forts which succumbed in a couple of days does not exceed ten, unless indeed the rumour that three hundred of the Lundi Kotal garrison were slain in the Pass after the fall of the Sarai should prove to be authentic. The loss of the tribesmen in the capture of the three forts is put at two hundred and fifty to three hundred, on what data is not stated.

The successes of the Afridis in the Khyber cannot fail to influence the neighbouring tribes. The Hadda Mulla is believed to have been successful in inducing the Mohmands to make fresh efforts, doubtless in the direction of Shabkadr and the Peshawar Valley. The Boneerwals are threatening the Passes on the Swat and Mardar district. It has been found necessary to send Colonel Reid with a strong force of the three arms to Uch, six miles north of Chakdara, to support the Khan of Dir, who would appear to be in difficulties. The line of communications of this column from Chakdara to Jalala will be held by the 24th Punjab Infantry. In the action near Kohat, on Friday, 27th instant, Captain Baird-Smith, Lieutenant North, and eight sepoys were wounded while the force engaged was retiring. There was heavy firing during the previous night from the direction of Shinwarra outpost. The only information relative to the affair was that Lieutenant Blair of the 35th Sikhs was severely wounded. In the post in the Ublan Pass, six miles south-west of Kohat, the border Militia who usually held it were replaced by some companies of Native Infantry, and the Militia were moved into an older post. A clan of the Orakzais emerged from the Pass on Wednesday and attacked the Militia who fell back upon the Infantry. On the following day Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, with a field-battery, two companies of the Royal Scots Fusiliers and a regiment of Native Infantry, moved out and shelled the tribesmen, who were driven back and dispersed. Other class of the Orakzais were collecting and moving in the direction of the Samana range, which is held by a line of posts occupied by six companies of the 36th Sikhs. One of these posts was attacked on Thursday, and a flying column under Colonel Richardson came into collison with the tribesmen, the firing of mountain guns being heard Orakzais were observed in other passes, and troops were sent out to intercept them. The rising of the Orakzais, taking in connection with that of the Afridis, makes it necessary to send a strong force to attack the tribesmen at Tirah. It is said that five or six Brigades will constitute a Field Force for this purpose. It is obvious that a heavy blow must be dealt without delay to crush the power of the tribes and compel them to sue for peace.

THE business to be brought before the University Senate at the meeting this afternoon is both diversified and interesting. The first work of the Senate will be to confer a few degrees obtained last year. It will be remembered that a number of candidates did not present themselves for graduation at the Convocation held last April. Some of the absentees neither produced medical certificates of illness, nor owned that the fear of the plague kept them away, and consequently did not have their degrees conferred on them *in absentia*, as was the case with an unusually large number of graduates. Hence it is that the young men whose names are on the paper, and a few others, will receive their degrees at the meeting this afternoon, ten months after they were earned. The next business is that of allotting the newly appointed Fellows to the various Faculties, a formal duty usually performed during the first term. The Fellows are generally nominated by Government about the time of the Convocation, early in February. But this year the plague put everything else into the background, and the nomination of Fellows was made some months behind the customary time. To-day's meeting is the first at which the new batch could be appointed to the several faculties. The eighth and tenth items on the agenda incorporate proposals for extending the system of exempting candidates for examination in one faculty from a re-examination in the subjects in which they have already passed in connection with examinations in other faculties, or in connection with collateral examinations in what is technically the same faculty. This is something like passing examinations in compartments, but there is a vast difference between the proposal and the scheme mooted by Mr. Justice Ranade which although accepted by the Senate more than eighteen months ago has not yet been ratified by Government, owing, it is understood, to some technical informality. The difference between the two schemes is that under that now proposed, men who have already passed at one, and the same time, in all the subjects of the examination in some other Faculty or of collateral examinations in the same Faculty will not have to be re-examined in those subjects. This system has for many years been recognised and allowed, though there are a number of Fellows who view it with disfavour. But its application has not been uniform, the plan hitherto pursued being to extend it from time to time as suggestions are received for its adoption in particular cases. It is manifestly unfair to admit the principle in some instances while refusing to apply it in others, and hence the proposal now made by the Syndicate is one which should obtain the assent of the Senate.

The fourth item on the agenda relates to a benefaction made to the University some years ago, that still remains unobtained. It affords an interesting example of the difficulties which may arise from indefiniteness in making bequests to public institutions. The late Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy by his will made the University Syndics his residuary legatees as regards his self-acquired property. The family disputed the right of the University to certain property claimed by it, and the matter was thrown into the Indian equivalent of Chancery, the High Court. What with interminable petitions and appeals, and what with taking of long accounts and the deduction of lawyers' costs from the estate, it became very doubtful years ago whether there could be any residue large enough to form a good endowment, and if there was a substantial sum to be obtained the time when the University would come by it, seemed to recede further and further into the future. In order to effect a settlement and to save the property from the fate which befell that in dispute in "Bleak House," the sons of the late Sir Mungaldas as well as the University Syndicate have been for some time past desirous of effecting a compromise. After negotiations had been carried on for two or three years between the parties, the sum of three and a-half lakhs of rupees was offered by the sons of Sir Mungaldas in full settlement of the claim. The Syndicate have provisionally accepted this, and Mr. Justice Ranade will to-day ask for the ratification of the Senate. The benefaction will not affect the general revenue of the University, as it is to be devoted to the founding of as many scholarships as possible.

The most noteworthy proposal to be brought forward this afternoon is that which relates to the Diploma in Agriculture, and is the result of some suggestions made by Government on the subject. It will be remembered that some years ago after a hard fight, both in the Syndicate and in the Senate, the University resolved to grant this Diploma for an examination in agriculture and in the elements of the allied sciences of Botany, Chemistry, Geology, as well as in the subjects of Surveying and Veterinary Practice. The principal advocate of the change was Mr. Ozanne, the Director of Land Records; he and his friends worked hard for the grant of a Degree in Agriculture, but the opposition to the proposal was strong, and by one of those halting compromises which please no one a Diploma was given instead. In order to improve the prospects of the Diplomats, as regards entrance into the Revenue branch of the Public Service, Government have suggested that the Previous examination in Arts instead of Matriculation should be made the Entrance examination for the Agricultural course; that the minimum now required for passing should be raised; that there should be a thorough practical examination orally, higher marks being allotted to this examination than to the written one; and that a Degree should be given instead of a Diploma. With the exception of the last, these proposals have been accepted by the Syndicate. Questions of detail as to the minimum percentage and the marks to be allotted to different portions of the examination can of course be dealt with by the Syndicate, at least so long as the proposition of the Hon. Mr. Mehta for a sweeping change in the constitution of the University remains unratified by Government. But proposals for the addition of practical work to the examination for the diploma and for making the Previous the Entrance examination, require to be submitted to the Senate, and accordingly a motion for effecting these changes will be made to-day by Dr. Mackichan. It is curious that those who were so keen on the side of Agriculture should have omitted from the course they formulated a practical test in the principal subject for which the diploma is granted. But it is better late than never, and the proposal to rectify the omission should receive general support in the Senate. The proper course to take however is to meet the desires of Government and grant a degree instead of a mere diploma. Until that is done the study of Agriculture will not attract a large number of students. Now that so much is heard respecting the need for encouraging technical study, it is strange that the University Syndicate cannot see their way to recommend the Senate to grant a degree for theoretical proficiency in a science of such overwhelming importance to the country as that of agriculture. The result of the present unsatisfactory compromise is that Government have been obliged to make an exception to the principle of giving preference for employment to University graduates by putting holders of the diploma on an equal footing with graduates, and to this extent the value of the degrees as means to the end of entering Government service is discounted.

THE New Diplomacy is making way. The latest, and not the least happy exemplification of it has had such marked success that the Austro-Hungarian Government, driven to its wit's end for effective repartee, has been obliged to revert to the clumsy expedient of suspending relations with Bulgaria. It has been a cardinal object of Austrian policy to maintain a strong, if not a preponderant, influence at the Court of Sofia so as to prevent Russia from converting it into a Vassal State. The last thing desired was to recall the representative of the Dual Monarchy and leave the field open to the Muscovite. But this is just what has happened. When the body of the beautiful opera singer, Anna Szimon, was found in the Maritza, the finger of suspicion pointed to the influential and popular Aide-de-Camp of Prince Ferdinand, and the Prefect of Police of Sofia as the instigators of the murder. But there was no apparent desire or intention on the part of the authorities in Bulgaria to bring them to justice. As the victim was a Hungarian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office brought pressure to bear which resulted in the trial and conviction of Major Boitscheff, M. Novelics, and their accomplices. The Bulgarian Premier, M. Stoiloff, angry that such a trumpery affair should have been made an international question, allowed himself to be interviewed by the correspondent of a Berlin newspaper. To him, amongst other offensive remarks with regard to Austria, he said that the Government at Vienna would not have been so fastidious in the matter of Anna Szimon and Major Boitscheff, if they only remembered the affair of their own Crown Prince, whose death was not yet explained. Naturally this retort courteous went the rounds of the Press of Europe. The Austro-Hungarian Minister at Sofia was at once instructed by the Foreign Office to inform M. Stoiloff that if he did not retract the offensive remarks he had made with regard to Austria by a certain date, the inevitable diplomatic consequences would follow, and he, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, should leave Sofia and break off relations between Austro-Hungary and Bulgaria. It was added that the Prime Minister should formally declare that it was not his intention to offend in any way, and that he regretted sincerely having given such provocation. If that amend were made, the Imperial Government would accept it, as nothing was further from their wishes than to disturb the good relations between the Dual Monarchy and Bulgaria, which it was hoped would continue when this misunderstanding was over. The date fixed in this ultimatum passed without any retractation. The Vienna Foreign Office did not at once withdraw the Minister, it being possible that the absence of M. Stoiloff from Sofia might have been the cause of the delay in the publication of an *amende*, and an intimation to that effect was made to the Government of Sofia. A few days later an official communique appeared in a Sofia paper stating that M. Stoiloff's words had not been correctly reproduced by the correspondent of the Berlin paper; they were not in accordance either with his views or with the facts. As this ambiguous paragraph left it in doubt whether it referred to the offensive remarks or to other passages in the report of the interview, the Vienna Foreign Office gave the Minister unlimited leave of absence, and directed him to leave Sofia and return to Vienna.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is erroneously supposed to be the inventor of what is termed the New Diplomacy, the Colonial Secretary having written a rasping despatch to the President of the South African Republic, and sent a copy of it to the London papers a month before it was delivered to President Kruger in Pretoria. Mr. Olney, the United States Secretary of State, who informed Lord Salisbury that the continuance of the connection between Great Britain and her possessions in America is undesirable and destined to cease, is held to have been another offender in this way; Mr. Secretary Sherman, who accused Lord Salisbury of bad faith in regard to the Behring Sea controversy, being the third. But the new diplomacy is of older date. A closer analogy to M. Stoiloff's reference to the death of the Crown Prince of Austria is to be found in the Emperor Napoleon's reply to the remonstrance of Alexander I. on the occasion of the death of the Duc d' Enghien. The outspoken Corsican expressed his surprise at receiving such a communication from the Government of the Emperor of Russia, seeing that the assassins of his father, the Emperor Paul, had not yet been brought to justice. The brutal frankness of this reminder that the Emperor Paul was strangled by Russian officers in the dining-room while his son, the Czarevitch Alexander, waited in the adjoining chamber the news of his father's death and of his own accession to the Throne, had many unexpected results, culminating in the burning of Moscow and the destruction of the *Grande Armee*.

A CASE which has caused a good deal of exc

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Advices from Abu Hamed state that one gunboat has already reached that place, and that five others have passed the worst part of the Cataract.

The Nile is rising steadily.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam has arrived at Potsdam, and met with a hearty reception from the Emperor William.

THE GLENGYLE FLOATED.

The steamer Glengyle has been floated off, and proceed into Gibraltar.

THE ABSORBING TOPIC AT HOME.

Aug. 28.

Indian affairs are now absorbing the whole attention of the press and public.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The position as regards the Eastern question is very complex, and changes daily.

ANOTHER PROPOSAL BY LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury has made a fresh proposal that Great Britain, France, and Russia shall guarantee the indemnity loan and undertake the control of certain Greek revenues in payment of the same.

It is stated at Paris that the Powers have rejected this proposal, being of opinion, that they should continue to act together.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The "Standard" publishes a telegram from Constantinople stating that the Council of Ministers with the Sultans approval are drafting a Note to the Powers complaining of the prolonged state of anarchy in Crete, and asking for the withdrawal of the foreign fleets and troops and the appointment of a mixed European and Turkish Commission.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

Aug. 29.

Greece has replied to the Powers that she is unable to state what revenues can be assigned as a guarantee for the loan, as the amount of indemnity has not been fixed officially.

AUTONOMY FOR CRETE.

The Cretan Assembly have passed a Resolution by a large majority in favour of immediate autonomy.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Great preparations are being made in Paris to give President Faure a welcome on his return from Russia.

THE KING OF SIAM IN GERMANY.

The Emperor William gave a banquet, yesterday, in honour of the King of Siam, when cordial toasts were exchanged.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 28.

It is officially announced that General Sir Evelyn Wood has been appointed Adjutant-General and General Sir George White Quarter-master-General.

The *Times* mentions that Sir George Lockhart is likely to succeed Sir George White as Commander-in-Chief in India.

FIGHTING IN UGANDA.

Advices from Uganda state that King Mwanga, who headed the anti-British rebellion, has been attacked and defeated by a force under Major Toman, who was slightly wounded during the fighting.

Mwanga has fled to German territory, where he has been detained.

The British have proclaimed Mwanga's infant son King with a regency.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK IN IRELAND.

The Duke and Duchess of York conclude their stay in Dublin to-day.

The cordiality of the populace has increased daily towards them.

They are now going on a tour to Killarney and the Shannon Valley.

CRICKET NEWS.

Somerset has beaten Surrey by sixty runs.

Lancashire is therefore the champion county at cricket.

THE MAIL DISPUTE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT.

SATURDAY DEPARTURE NOT AFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The mail dispute between Calcutta and Bombay has been settled in a manner satisfactory to both.

The mail will leave Calcutta as at present, but will arrive in Bombay at 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays by the employment of a special train from Allahabad, which will pick up through carriages.

The mail steamer will thus start two and a-half hours earlier than hitherto.

This arrangement will cost the Post Office between sixty and seventy thousand rupees per annum.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

An examination for appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service commences in London on 2nd August 1898.

RECRUITS FOR THE P. W. D.

PAY REGULATIONS.

The Government have ruled that recruits for the Public Works Department from the Indian Colleges other than Thomason College shall commence on one hundred rupees monthly, as apprentices, and thence be promoted to assistant engineerships on Rs. 250 monthly, on qualifying for the same.

Recruits from the Thomason College will also be appointed as apprentices on probation, receiving Rs. 100 monthly, if Europeans or Eurasians, and Rs. 50 monthly if natives.

Not more than ten qualified students will be appointed in the order of merit in which they stand in the final examination list, and from them the selection will subsequently be made by the various local Governments to fill five guaranteed appointments, the services of the remainder being dispensed with.

MILITARY MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

The services of Surgeon-Captain J. Jones are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

THE PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Government have ruled that the lands in Palanpur occupied by the Palanpur-Deesa Railway shall be regulated by the laws in force on the Western Rajputana State Railway.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

SUPPORTS FOR THE KHAN OF DIR.

ADDA MULLAH INFLUENCES THE MOHMANDS TO TRY AGAIN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAR, Aug. 28.

Colonel Reid, accompanied by the 10th Field Battery, 35th Dogras, 22nd Punjab Infantry, a portion of the 11th Bengal Lancers, and half-a-company of the 5th Sappers will proceed to Uch, about six miles north of Chakdara, in support of the Khan of Dir.

The 24th Punjab Infantry will take the line of communications from Chakdara to Jalala.

It is reported that the Bonerwals are watching the passes on the Swat and Marden side of the country.

The Adda Mullah appears to be having some success in stirring up the Mohmands for a fresh effort.

From this date we are to receive two despatches of mails from Nowshera.

EXPEDITION INTO THE UTMAN KHEL COUNTRY.

Aug. 29.

Information from the 3rd Brigade shows that some influential Khans of Boner have sent in a letter asking for pardon for their past actions there.

The force under Colonel Reid marched for Uch, this morning, and is expected to arrive there on the 30th.

A Column under Brigadier-General Jeffreys, composed of the Buffs, the Guides Infantry, 35th Sikhs, No. 1 Mountain Battery, a Squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers, and Field hospitals, will start from Jalagram on the 30th, if possible, its destination being the Utman Khel country. Five days' supplies for men, and of two days' for animals will be taken.

Heavy rain has fallen here, making the weather cooler.

The sick and wounded are doing well.

TREACHERY AT LUNDI KOTAL SARAI.

SHINWARI SEPOYS DESERT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

It is now reported that fighting ceased when the enemy had effected an entrance at Lundi Kotal Sarai, the defenders fraternising with their fellow clansmen.

It is alleged that the place fell through treachery, the gates of the Sarai being opened from the inside, after some of the Shinwari sepoys had already jumped from the walls and deserted to their own villages in the neighbourhood.

ACTION AT SHINWARA.

LARGE TRIBAL GATHERINGS IN THE KURRUM VALLEY.

THE KHYBERIS' LOSSES.

In retiring after the Ublan action outside Kohat, yesterday, Captain Baird-Smith, Lieutenant North, and eight sepoys were wounded.

Heavy firing was heard on Thursday night at Fort Gulistan from the direction of Shinwara outpost, but no particulars have yet been received except that Lieutenant Blair, of the 35th Sikhs, has been severely wounded.

News dated 25th instant has got through from the Kurrum Valley posts.

It reports large tribal gatherings, but no serious attack up to date of the despatch.

It is now stated that the losses in killed and wounded amongst the Khyber Rifles, in defending the posts in the Pass, have not exceeded ten, while the Afridi tribesmen have lost altogether from 250 to 300.

The Khyber Rifle losses are calculated on the supposition that the defenders of Lundi Kotal have escaped.

LATER.

The affair in which Lieutenant Blair was wounded was a brisk one. He made a reconnoissance with Lieutenant Munn, of the 36th Sikhs, from Fort Gulistan, but the tribesmen were in such force that the party had to retire, Lieutenant Blair being very badly wounded on the way back.

ATTACK ON THE CHINWARA OUTPOST.

Later news is that the Chinwara outpost is being hard pressed by the tribesmen, who are attacking it.

Colonel Richardson has despatched seventy men of the Border Militia and a detachment of the Gurkhas to its assistance, while he himself leads the remainder of his force, which has been considerably strengthened, and is now ordered to advance right up to the Kurrum Valley. He has with him the 15th Sikhs, 18th Bengal Cavalry, 5th Punjab Infantry, four guns of the 2nd Derajat Mountain Battery, and some of the Royal Irish, and the 3rd Gurkhas, so that he should have no difficulty in clearing the road.

PEACE ON THE KOHAT FRONTIER.

There has been no further disturbance on the Kohat frontier, the lesson taught the Afridis in the recent skirmish having apparently taught even these active hillmen the risk of raiding in face of a strong British force.

THE ORAKZAI FIGHTING.

THE MILITIA RETIRE BEFORE THE BIZOTIS.

STRONG FORCE TO DEAL WITH THE AFRIDIS.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

The Orakzai seem at last to have begun hostilities against the British Government. Six miles north-west of Kohat lies the Ublan Pass over which the regular trade route passes our post. Mahamudzai is usually held by a detachment of Border Militia. Some days ago, says the *Pioneer's* correspondent, some companies of Native Infantry replaced these, the militia moving into old the post, which was abridged when the new quarters were built. The Bizoti clan of Orakzai, on Wednesday, came over the pass and attacked the Militia, who retired and joined the detachment of Infantry.

Major General Yeatman-Biggs moved out from Kohat, on Thursday, with a Field Battery and two Companies of Royal Scots Fusiliers and a Regiment, of Native Infantry. The enemy withdrew to Ublan Koatl on approach of this force. Their position was shelled and the Infantry stormed it, driving the tribesmen back and dispersing them. Our casualties were practically *nil*. Only one man was hit, while the Bizotis were attacking. The Mahmudzai clans to the west were gathering and making for the Samana range, which is crowned by our line of posts held by six companies of the 36th Sikhs. Fort Lockhart is the chief post there, and is a very strong fort, built of granite blocks, and quite impregnable.

On Thursday it was reported that one of our posts on the Samana was being attacked, and reinforcements were called for from a flying column, under Colonel Richardson, halted at Hanza, half way between Kohat and Thall, and one and half Regiments of Native Infantry (we believe 15th Sikhs and wing of 5th Punjab Infantry) with two guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery were sent from Hanza. These apparently came into collision with the tribesmen and the firing of mountain guns was afterwards heard. A party of tribesmen is also reported to have appeared at Marai, twenty-five miles north-west of Kohat, at the foot of one of the passes, leading from the Orakzai country.

The troops have also been sent in that direction, and everything was reported quiet on the Peshawar border on Thursday.

LUNDI KOTAL SARAI SURRENDERED.

It is clearly established that the Afridis who raided the Khyber have dispersed. Six men of the Khyber Rifles who formed part of the garrison of Lundi Kotal Sarai have returned to Jamrud without their arms. It is presumed that the remainder of the detachment, 350 strong, all Afridis, were disarmed or elected to join their kinsmen and return with them to their homes. Those disarmed have been afraid or ashamed to return to Jamrud with the exception of the six already mentioned.

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.

The Orakzai rising, following so quickly upon the Afridi raid, will cause the Government of India to hasten the preparations for sending a force to attack the tribesmen at Tirah, as only in this way can the security of frontier be gained.

It is likely that five or six Brigades will be employed, with a liberal allowance of Mountain Artillery, for the expedition must be strong enough to sweep away all opposition.

Other operations on the frontier can be suspended to admit of the concentration of a Field Force at Peshawar and Kohat. The blow to be effective must be struck soon and decisively.

INTRIGUE AMONGST THE TRIBES.

There are persistent rumours afloat among the trading classes in Bannu, Hindus especially, that 5,000 to 7,000 Darwesh Khel Waziris will swoop down upon the station and town suddenly some night and sack and murder. It is further said that the emissaries, mullas especially, of Shirindil Khan, Governor of Khost, are secretly stirring up the Darwesh Khels, and that the attitude of the Kurram tribes and the Khostwals has created a state of unrest among these Waziris, who were previously indifferent. They are emboldened by the knowledge that the garrison of Bannu is very weak at present, and the inhabitants of that place are consequently very uneasy in their minds. As Bannu is only five miles from the frontier, its unprotected state might be worth the attention of the military authorities, and it is certainly surprising if the Datta Khels and Waziris ever meant business that they have not raided the town before this. In our opinion, however, those enterprising gentry have already missed their market. Further it may be said that those who elect to reside on the frontier, must be content to take the risks of the frontier.

In prominent type, the *Pioneer* lately published a telegram from England extolling the "silent energy" with which the mobilisation measures for the concentration of troops on the frontier has been effected. As a matter of fact, as those behind the scenes are perfectly well aware, there have been, strictly speaking, no mobilisation measures whatever silent or otherwise, in so far as the Head-quarters authorities are concerned. To sit in an armchair with an Army List in one's lap, and in a lordly manner order a batch of regiments from here, there, and everywhere to Rawalpindi is a class of mobilisation which possibly the most ordinary intellect could achieve. And when in prosecuting an entirely unsystematic proceeding of this sort congestion here and there occurs, possibly some of the higher geniuses amongst us might rise sufficiently to the occasion to send the stereotyped reply "please arrange," that being, as far as we can make out, the penultimate assistance which the exhausted brains of the Head-quarter Staff appears capable of affording. Even now that the 42,000 troops have reached the frontier, most of them are stuck there for want of transport, and we hear that large orders for the purchase of animals are only just being issued. The mobilisation of the force for the relief of Chitral was an achievement which any army might be proud of; the heterogeneous collection of the present force only emphasises the fact that Staff Officers cannot be made by edict, but only by a lifelong training.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE AFRIDIS' PROGRESS.

It will perhaps be contended, writes the *Pioneer*, that help should have been given to the garrison of Landi Kotal, and this step would doubtless have been taken if a strong force, well equipped and provisioned could have been moved from Peshawar. But from the first warning of unrest among the Afridis and Orakzai to the actual raid into the Khyber was only some twelve days, and all that the military authorities could do was to hurry troops to Peshawar and Kohat. Their equipment with transport and supplies, while heavy demands had already had to be met for the Tochi and Swat Valley Forces, was impossible at such short notice. General Elles, therefore, though having a large force at his disposal, could not move a column into the Khyber Hills, held by 10,000 tribesmen, who would have had to be counted with. He had further to watch the Mohmand border at Shabkadr and guard every point whence raiding parties might issue into the Peshawar Valley. Afrid a first appared in the Khyber, on Monday morning, and by 10 a.m., on Wednesday, they had captured the three posts held in the pass. Their numbers were so great that even strong places, like Ali Masjid Fort and Landi Kotal sarai, could not be successfully defended by the small garrisons holding them, and in two days only they had fallen.

TRIFLING LOSS OF LIFE.

It is not known, as we already said, what loss of life has occurred among the Khyber Rifles, but certainly as Fort Maude and Ali Masjid fe was trifling, nearly all the garrison at the pass forming up eventually at their headquarters at Jamrud, with their arms. As regards Landi Kotal, we must await further information as to the fighting there before an estimate can be formed of the casualties. We trust that in this instance also it will be small. It must be remembered that in the agreement of 1881 with the Affridis the following paragraph was subscribed to by the headmen of the tribe: "We understand we are exclusively responsible for the future management of the Khyber, and that Government in no way shares in this responsibility, and this position we accept." Under the same agreement a corps of Thezailchis was raised among the tribes to garrison Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal, and this during the last sixteen years has expanded into the corps of the Khyber Rifles, about 1,000 strong, the cost of which has been defrayed by Government, the annual charge being roughly two lakhs. Yet another lakh yearly has been paid in tribal allowances. As an offset against this the tolls levied on caravans have been collected by Government.

THE STORY OF THE TRIBE.

As the Afridis have now fully committed themselves, it may be interesting to give some further particulars of this powerful tribe. Paget and Mason's book, which is a record of the expeditions undertaken against the tribes on the North-West frontier, is the most trustworthy authority to consult, and from it we gather the following details. The Afridis hold the country to the south of the Khyber, and their settlements touch the west and south of the Peshawar district. They are divided into eight clans, of which six, the Kuki, Malikdin, Kambar, Kamar and Zakka Khel, and the Sipah are known collectively as the Khyber Afridis. The Aka Khel are found further to the south, beyond the right bank of the Bara River; while the Adam Khel hold the hills between the Peshawar and Kohat districts and are regarded as a separate community, their interests not being identical with those of the clans to the north-west. The whole tribe covers an area of about 900 square miles. In the summer months the majority of the Afridis move to Tirah, a high plateau inhabited chiefly by the Orakzai. The Rajgal and Maidan valleys are studded with their mat huts during the hot weather, and their flocks and herds find good pasturage. The Kuki Khel always resort to Rajgal, while Maidan is left for the other clans. In the winter the whole population swarms down into the Bara and Bazar valleys, and also into the low hills bordering the Jamrud plain. Tirah has never been visited by our troops, and it is regarded as the Afridi stronghold. In the Afghan war of 1878-80 two expenditions were sent into the Bazar valley, but it was not considered expedient to enter the Rajgal and Maidan valleys, as this would have involved the employment of at least 10,000 men. The Afridis muster in all some 20,000 or 27,000 fighting men, of whom about 6,000 belong to the Adam Khel, 4,500 to the Zakka Khel; and 4,000 each to the Kuki, Malikdin and Kabar Khel. The Kuki Khel under Amin Khan were the clan which recently send 1 vies into the Khyber, and their standing feud against the Malikdin Khel may prevent a portion of them joining in the present rising. The Afridis are men of

FINE PHYSIQUE AND GRAND FIGHTING QUALITIES,

but their general character is of the worst. It is thus described in the *Records* of expeditions: "Ruthless, cowardly robbery, cold blooded, treacherous murder are to an Afridi the salt of life. Brought up from his earliest childhood amid scenes of appalling treachery and merciless revenge, nothing can change him; as he has lived, a shameless, cruel savage, so he dies. And it would seem that notwithstanding their long intercourse with the British, and that very large numbers are, or have been, in our service, and must have learned in some poor way what faith and mercy and justice are, yet the Afridi character is no better than it was in the days of his fathers." From such material as this, however, good soldiers have been made of the men enlisted in certain native regiments, and the trained Afridi fights with an elan which is highly appreciated by those who lead him. The blood feuds and quarrels between the various clans lead to much internal fighting, but it is quite certain that any invasion of their country would see them all united. Even now they seem to have sunk their differences and to have banded together in their hostile demonstration against the British Government, and their temporary success in the Khyber may cause all waverers to join the lashkars that are moving on the border. The Adam Khel, for example, may turn out, and then the whole frontier from Jamrud to Kohat will be distributed, while further south the Orakzai will begin their attacks. It is fortunate that the tribesmen hesitated so long before beginning hostilities, as the delay has enabled the Government to concentrate large forces both at Peshawar and Kohat.—*Pioneer.*

RESCUING MRS. KNOX.

MRS. KNOX, writes a contemporary, has been rescued from a particularly dangerous situation. Khelat is the capital of the frontier State of Baluchistan, which is ruled by his Highness Mir Mahomed Khan, G.C.I.E., Sultan of Khelat, whom we set upon the throne in 1893, after deposing his father for a number of cruel and barbarous acts. As our nominee upon the throne, the Sultan can scarcely refuse to recognise our authority, and Mr. H. E. S. Barnes, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan at Quetta, also bears the title of "Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan." Under the Agent at Quetta, a "Political Agent" resides at Khelat; and it is a Lieutenant Knox who now holds this office. Lieutenant Knox, and his wife resided at Khelat together.

It was dangerous place to live in. The Sultan's authority over the fierce Baluchi chieftains of the mountainous interior is little more than nominal, and at the best of times in Khelat Europeans go about with their lives more or less in danger. The climate of Khelat is pleasant enough, being nearly 7,000 feet above the sea, though it is hot in summer; it is built in terraces on the side of a hill, the houses or tortoises streets winding at every angle about the slope; and in the suburbs of the city Lieut. and Mrs. Knox resided. The nearest cantonment was Quetta, some sixty or seventy miles away, but between the two a good tonga-road has recently been laid down.

It was reported the other day that the wild times on the frontier had created a feeling of "Unrest at Quetta," and the unrest was reasonable; but if there was unrest at Quetta there must have been considerably more serious unrest at Khelat. Mrs. Knox, however, and her husband hard by, but even this much consolation was not to last. Even as things went in the beginning, her husband was not by her side, but he was anyway not far off, being encamped with an escort of the Khelat Cavalry at Mustang, on the road between Quetta and Khelat.

It was reported at Quetta, about a fortnight ago that a notorious outlaw, named Jaffar Khan, a Baluchi brigand, who for a long time had been in hiding, was once more at his old games in the neighbourhood. The report was confirmed by fact. On or about the 9th inst., three tongas with passengers were going along the road from Quetta to Khelat, when the first two tongas were attacked by Jaffar Khan and about a dozen of his followers, who were all armed. They killed two of the passengers and seriously wounded a third. After looting the men of all they possessed they made for the hills. The third tonga, which was occupied by the Inspector of Post Offices, Baluchistan Division, was a good deal behind the other two tongas; and on rounding a turn of the road, the driver saw the state of affairs ahead and turning round, made off in all haste for Mustung, where Lieut. Knox was encamped. Lieut. Knox set off in pursuit with his detachment of the Khelat Cavalry, but found no trace of the Baluchi Robin Hood. The news being reported at Quetta, an escort of one native officer and twenty sabres of the 5th Bombay Cavalry was sent out to Lieut. Knox, at Mustung, with directions to remain on the alert; and a party of one native officer and twenty rifles proceeded to Kotpur to protect the railway station there, as it was thought that Jaffar Khan might make a raid on the nearest railway station.

Meanwhile Mrs. Knox was at Khelat, and the Baluchis were showing signs of joining the outbreak of the frontier tribes. It was quite possible that the arrest of the three Baluchi chieftains, who were "induced to come to Quetta to meet the Agent to the Governor-General," would be followed by an uproar, yet Mrs. Knox was still alone in Khelat. The lady must have been thoroughly alarmed at her position, and the fact that a strong escort of cavalry was thought necessary for fetching her away goes to show that such alarm was by no means groundless. Anyway she is safe now, and will have an exciting tale to tell her children and her children's children when the time comes.

Say what we will, observes the Lahore paper, the Frontier is up—and who is responsible for this? The Amir, if he has not instigated the risings, at all events, cannot have done much to prevent them, and excuses, such as his inability to stop them, are, on the face of it, absurd. He is the strongest ruler Asia has known for some centuries, and, if he says he cannot help what is happening, we can only draw our own conclusions.

INDIAN RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Indian Railway earnings continue to improve, the figures for almost all the lines in the week ending 14th instant, which are now published, being better than those of the same period last year. The total for the previous six weeks is no less than thirty-four lakhs of rupees better than that for the same period of 1896.

RAW HIDES FOR ITALY.

Raw dried hides are now admitted freely into Italy.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Aug. 29.

There were 49 new cases and 36 deaths recorded in Poona district, yesterday; of which 37 cases and 20 deaths occurred in Kirkee; in Sirur 4 cases and 5 deaths; in Bopudi 2 cases; in Poona city one case and 2 death; in Lanowli 2 cases and 4 deaths; and in Ghorpuri one case and one death.

In the Plague Hospital there were 51 cases under treatment; 6 died, and 1 discharged cured.

THE CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS IN POONA.

Mr. Adams, Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of India, accompanied by Mr. Campion, Personal Assistant, arrived in Poona, this morning, by a special train.

After carefully inspecting the station, station-yard, and the adjoining buildings, Mr. Adams proceeded to Bombay.

RUGBY FOOTBALL: BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. POONA.

A well-contested Rugby football match was played, yesterday, on the Wanowrie ground of the Durhams between Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas, resulting in a victory for the former by two goals to *nil*. For the winning side Messrs. Economo, Vines, and Hudson particularly distinguished themselves; whilst for Poona, Messrs. Bradford and Robb showed up well.

In the first half Economo secured a try, which Hudson promptly converted into a goal. In the same half Hudson secured another goal. In the second half, despite the most determined efforts on the part of Poona, no scoring took place, and the match closed with two goals to *nil*.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

POONA, Aug. 28.

The Committee of the Harris Football Tournament met, this evening, at the Gymkhana Club to fix the date for the commencement of the Tournament this year. It was arranged that the Tournament should commence on Monday, the 4th October, and that entries should close from the 20th September.

CRICKET.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VS. POONA GYMKHANA.

The Royal Indian Marine had a match with the Poona Gymkhana to-day. The home team won the toss, and went in, making 228 runs for four wickets down, and their captain declared the innings closed. After three the Marines went in, and played upto time, and scored 116 runs for 3 wickets down. The match thus ended in a draw. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt Lowis, b Arria	7
Edwardes, l-b-w, b Headlam	3
Bradford, b Arria	128
Browne, not out	76
Fairfax, l-b-w, b Arria	0
Sale, Melville, Cockburn, Edge, Major Williams, Robb } to bat.	
Extras	14
Total	228

Runs for each wicket:—1 for 8, 2 for 14, 3 for 220, 4 for 228.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	W.
Arria	137	12	3
Headlam	75	1	1
Vines	15	0	0
Shearme	75	4	0

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

1st Innings.

Capt Holland, c Lowis, b Browne	23
Baruchs, c Edwardes, b Lowis	29
Lieut Vines, not out	24
Arria, c Lowis, b Browne	5
Lieut Henderson, not out	29
Lieut Wilson, Lieut Shearme, Surg Julius, Lieut Lascelyes, Lieut Waters, Lieut Headlam } to bat.	
Extras	14
Total	116

Runs for each wicket:—1 for 67, 2 for 84, 3 for 77.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Lowis	30	33	1	1
Edwardes	60	39	5	0
Browne	40	25	3	2
Sale	5	14	2	0

SIMLA IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

After a late dinner-party, last night, where a fresh rumour seemed to be served with every course, and all the women smiled prettily and said "How dreadful!" and went on to talk about the tremendous grind it was rehearsing for "The Geisha," I stopped on my way home at the Telegraph Office to send you something that the night had verified of the various babble of the day. For a moment, before going in, it seemed to me that there was something striking about the scene I looked at: it gave me an impression. It was after midnight and the Ridge was empty. A man was running along in the shadows with a ladder putting out the street-lamps. The little shops slept in the dark, huddled together comfortably on each side of the Mall, there was just vague star-light enough through little broken clouds to show the heavier masses with to-morrow's rain in them piled and spreading over the lower hills. Sleep and silence and confidence of everywhere, only in the massive bush and timber building beside me a heart of light and the steady tick-tick out into the night of the indicators bringing the news of the day, of the hour, from all over their empire to the Government of India. It seemed an epitome of anxious times, that busy three-tiered Telegraph Office gathering up the tidings of the country through the watches of the night, sending out every now and then a sleepy chupprassie with a yellow "urgent" envelope to disturb the pillows of the Secretariat, and somehow all the rest of the way home I reflected in a cycle of forty years about the kind of news discussed at Simla dinner-tables—if indeed they dined in Simla in '57—two score years ago that very August night. There was no tall Telegraph Office then to frown upon the Ridge, and John Lawrence was doing as he liked in the Punjab, cut off from communication with that quarter; no lack of communication now, and one wonders whether the John Lawrences of the future will be the better or the worse for it. Forty years and much change, especially perhaps in that desirable matter of the proportion of British troops. Change, too, in the increased wealth of native India, increased education and the power that it brings, increased facilities of all sorts for great popular movements. And yet—do we sufficiently remember it? The stars look down through the rainy August skies upon a generation of the same unfiltered blood, the same passion for change and intrigue, the same superstitious madness of belief that the sword is the key to heaven. No change in these old ways.

The great topic of interest is of course the Afridi and Orakzai rising, and the rapidity with which the powerful force now mobilised on the frontier has been gathered without a hitch from all quarters of the country excites universal admiration. The whole North-West border is practically concerned, and has to be guarded, and the fact that the Government of India already has upwards of forty thousand men at the various centres, ready to move at a moment's notice, speaks for itself. The general idea of the operations seems to be not to lock up more men than can be helped in the interior of the hills, until the Tochi and Malakhand columns have done their work, but to keep our greatest strength within our own borders ready to strike wherever the tribesmen venture upon an attack. This is everywhere admitted to be sound enough, though now that we have an overwhelming force available both at Jamrud and at Kohat, the man in the street who, by the way, is generally a hill captain, has a good deal to say about the urgency of commencing the offensive. General Westmacott thought the Afridis a very useful lesson the other day, when he shelled them with such effect from the mouth of the Khyber that the garrison of Fort Maude was able to get back in safety, but much sympathy is expressed for that fine corps, the Khyber Rifles, who were left to guard advanced outposts in the Pass without support for so long. That they made a gallant stand, which was all the more creditable, since it was against their own fellow-villagers, all are agreed, and they will no doubt very soon have the satisfaction of assisting at the administration of such chastisement as will very efficiently wipe out the passing advantage the tribesmen have scored in being permitted to set match to Ali Masjid and Fort Maude.

The wire to Parachinar and Sadda having been cut for the past few days, what has been happening in these posts is only matter for surmise, but we shall all be glad to hear that General Yeatman-Biggs is well on the way to relieve them, though they should have no difficulty in holding out until he arrives, no matter in what numbers the Orakzais may come against them. With General Westmacott's column in the Khyber and General Yeatman-Biggs operating from the Kurrum, the tribesmen will be between two fires, and it will be easy to roll up the rebellion very effectively. That done, the question of preventing the recurrence of such trouble will have to be considered, and that too in connection with the facilities which the Afghan hinterland offers to the adventurous sedition monger of the frontier. The Amir's letter has smoothed the way to some extent, but it is quite clear, as the man on the Mall said to me, the other day, that if our present frontier policy leads up to this kind of thing so much the worse for the policy.

I mentioned "The Geisha" just now. It would be difficult to avoid mentioning it, next to the Afridis the coming comic opera is the theme of greatest excitement, and every other person gees about humming something like "Chin-chin Chinaman! chop, chop, chop!" If the tale be true that went about to-day—you will know by wire long before this reaches you—that all the officers of the Bengal Army are recalled to their regiments, there will be dolour in the ranks of the A.-D.-C. and a postponement of the production, for the Bengal Army is indispensable to the "Geisha" as at present constituted.

The hill in our social gaeties was of short duration. We are dancing away as merrily as possible again, and appararently intend to go on doing so till the end of September, if not longer. Herr Von Waldthausen achieved a triumph on Monday evening in a dance at Rothney Castle, at which there was actually a preponderance of men! It is not known how this was effected. My theory is that Herr Von Waldthausen employed magic carpets between this and the Malakhand, in which case I hope none of the travellers will be discovered and court-martialled. It was a very delightful affair. To-morrow night Lady Elgin gives another small dance, and in the afternoon we are to hear the wedding bells of Captain Robertson and Miss Beresford.

VARNAS AND NAVARNAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may be of interest for your Saraswat readers to know the origin of the appellation, "Narvana." This term appears to have been variously interpreted during the hearing of the suit in the High Court. The word "Narvana" is a corruption of "Navarna," which means "No Varna"—Varna as recognised by the term "class." Among the Bombay aboriginal Saraswats there were no factions for a considerable period, say from about 60 to 75 years since their immigration. The first split in the community took place when one of the several families of the aborigines entered into a matrimonial alliance with the family of a mofussilite. Such of the families who did not approve of the advanced step seceded from the community, their number being limited to twelve families, who have been known since as "Bargharay." These "Bargharay," nicknamed the liberals "*Navarnas*," that is persons having no regard for "Varna." Sanscrit being very little appreciated at that time, the nickname degenerated into "Narvana."—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 28. BENGALEE BABOO.

THE SATURDAY MAIL DEPARTURE.

The following telegram, dated 26th August, has been addressed by the Director-General of the Post Office of India, Simla, to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—

"Your wire of 18th August. Now being arranged special trains should be used Allahabad to Bombay: 2 p.m. departure mail steamer not being affected."

THE AMIR AND THE TRIBESMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government of India will by this time have doubtless clearly understood that in our dealings with Kabul we have to face two separate and distinct parties. The Amir is our ally and bound to us by self interest and by treaties, but the tribesmen in his territories are another factor which must be reckoned with separately.

It is now clear that although the Amir may cede countries to us, the tribesmen inhabiting those parts may object to the arrangement, and are sure to fight for their independence. We have to bear in mind that although the Amir has for seventeen years carried out his treaties with us, yet we seem to forget that he is only the nominal ruler of the vast assemblage of tribesmen within his frontiers who stand "en face" with us on our borders. He can only exert a very mild restraining influence on these people, who are simply uncontrollable, and are a standing menace on our frontiers. It is true they give the Amir nominal allegiance, and it is only with great difficulty his officials can extort revenue from the tribes; besides if the Amir offends them they may oppose the succession of his son on his demise.

We have utterly failed to recognise the resentment of all the tribesmen along the border to our acquisition of the Tochi Valley. It has evoked much enmity and caused them to believe that this proceeding on our part was the prelude to the insertion of the thin end of the wedge, that when driven home would sap their independence, and eventually bring them all under our control. The only advantage to be derived from the annexation of the Tochi Valley was that it opened a trade route to Ghuznee and Central Afghanistan, but it did not add to the revenues of our empire, nor were the feelings or wishes of the people consulted in the annexation. In like manner our expedition to Chitral resulted in a counterblast on the part of the Amir which ended in the subjugation of Kafiristan. It has been stated that this move was instigated, and is due to Russian intrigue, but I am inclined to think that the authorities at Kabul thought that our occupation of Chitral would end in the annexation of Kafiristan, and, as we already enclosed their territories on the south and the east, they did not want us as neighbours on the north as well.

In our further proceedings in regard to the mountain tribes of Afghanistan we may advantageously remember the difficulties the Russians had to encounter when they annexed the mountainous region of the Caucasus, and they are still obliged to keep one hundred and fifty thousand troops in that country to hold the people in subjection, and even with that large force they are more or less in constant conflict with the Mountaineers, who, to evade payment of revenue, when they reap their crops, hide the grain in the mountains.

It has been also stated that we have incurred the resentment of the tribes on our border by increasing the export tax on salt from four annas per maund to two rupees per maund. This proceeding, however justifiable in the eyes of the Punjab Government, is considered to be a great hardship by the tribesmen.

The present state of affairs may now lead us to understand that the Amir of Kabul is impotent to control the tribesmen in his territories when they labour under any great excitement; indeed, we were unable to control our own tribesmen in our new acquisition of the Tochi Valley. A great deal has been written about the sepoys belonging to the Amir's army, under General Ghoolam Hyder, having joined the tribesmen in the attack on Shabkadr, but this can be accounted for, as they most likely belonged to the tribes engaged in the attack on the outpost, that could not be prevented any more than we could prevent the action of the Englishmen who went to join the Greek forces in the recent war. I do not attribute any Political importance to this action of a set of men who are avowedly in a state of semi-meeting.

I was astonished to hear that our enterprising Post Office Department had established Post Office outside our border, and that the tribesmen are kept "au courant" with the movements of our troops, and our intentions in regard to their movements. These Post Offices are vehicles for the dissemination of sedition, but we have done the same in Rajputana and Central India, and Post offices are located in many small villages which do not pay the Post Office revenue and are controlled by postmasters on very small salaries who are generally very discontented. Was this little arrangement initiated with a view of propagating sedition amongst people who never see us, and are prone to believe anything against us?—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA VS. RALLI BROS.

Under peculiarly favourable conditions of weather the annual match between the above two clubs came off on Saturday last, on the grounds of the former. The result of the game was no doubt a surprise to many, although it but went to emphasize the glorious uncertainty of cricket. The game, which was advertised for 1-45 p.m., did not begin until an hour later, when Hall, the Gymkhana captain, having won the toss, sent his opponents to the wickets. Ralli Bros. opened their defence with Gagrat and Mataridas, but before the latter could accustom himself to his surroundings a ball from Hall, at the Gymkhana end of the wicket, proved too much for him. Machliwala took the place of the outgoing batsman, but failed to improve on the latter's performance. The arrival of Daboo put a little life into the game, as he managed to make 7 before he put a ball from Hall into Adair's hands. Gagrat was in the meantime settling down steadily to work by materializing on all the loose balls that came his way. Shamrao and Walsh, the next two batsmen, after making a single each, succumbed to Wilson, who was bowling very steadily. Arjani, the next comer, aided his side to the extent of two runs before he placed a ball from Phillips into Longe's hands. Hussey being given out "leg before wicket" to a ball from Phillips, Writer joined Gagrat. This partnership cost the Gymkhana dear, as between them the two batsmen made themselves responsible for over half-a-century before Wilson dismissed Writer. The outgoing batsman's 28 was the result of some lively cricket,

...me. Major Lenge, after opening out his shoulders to the tune of 4, was taken by Arjani at "long on" in attempting to repeat the dose. The drive that cost Major Lenge his wicket dissolved the partnership between the blade and handle of his bat. When Adair succumbed to a ball from Davar, the Gymkhana innings, which was productive of only 85, was brought to a close within a few minutes of the time set for drawing stumps. Below is the score in detail :—

DAALY BROTHERS.

Gagrat, c Phillips, b Doyle	28
Mukhridin, b Hall	0
Machliwala, b Doyle	9
Bahoo, c Adair, b Hall	7
Shamrao, b Wilson	1
Walsh, b Wilson	1
Arjani, c Lenge, b Phillips	2
Massey, b-w Phillips	3
Writer, b Wilson	28
Machliwala, not out	7
Davar, b Doyle	2
Extras	20
Total	143

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Davar	65	34	2	4
Writer	75	37	3	5
Gagrat	15	10	...	..

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

J H Hall, b Writer	8
F E Swainson, b-w Davar	7
Capt. Ward, b Writer	3
J H Du Boulay, st Machliwala, b Davar	23
R M Phillips, c Gagrat, b Writer	4
R T Wilson, b Writer	1
J O Doyle, c Arjani, b Davar	0
R P Pechey, b Writer	18
M F Reid, not out	13
Major Lenge, c Arjani, b Davar	4
F Adair, b Davar	0
Extras	4
Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Doyle	36	27	9	3
Hall	55	31	2	2
Wilson	30	24	6	3
Phillips	45	21	3	2

DEATH OF MR. VAMAN ABAJEE MODAK.

It is regret to announce the death of Mr. Vaman Abajee Modak, B. A., late Principal, Elphinstone High School, which took place on Saturday afternoon last, in the sixty-first year of his age, at the bungalow of his friend, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, in Pedder Road. Mr. Modak joined the service in March 1864 as first assistant master of the Poona High School. In June 1867, he was appointed head master of the High School at Hyderabad, in Sind. Having in 1869 served as head master of the High School in Ratnagherry, he was in June 1870 transferred to Bombay as Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School, in which post he continued to the entire satisfaction of his superiors till December 1871. In January of the following year, Mr. Modak was appointed head master of the High School at Dharwar. Towards the close of that year, he reverted to Ratnagherry. In April 1878 he officiated as head master of the High School at Surat, and subsequently at Poona, and again at Surat until December 1882, when he was brought again to Bombay, and on that occasion officiated with marked success as Principal of the Elphinstone High School. He gave general satisfaction by the manner in which he discharged the duties of that responsible office, and was confirmed therein in March 1883. Mr. Modak had long leave on medical certificate in 1885, and also on a subsequent occasion, when his health began to fail him and compelled him ultimately to retire on pension. Since then he passed much of his time in Poona, continuing to take an interest in the social improvement of his countrymen, but scrupulously abstaining from mixing himself up with political questions. He was a very popular member of his community, among whom he was held in high esteem for his scholarly attainments, his courteous and genial disposition, and his unobtrusive and modest good nature. Towards the end of September 1893, while delivering an address on Ram Mohun Roy in the Paarthna Samaj in Poona, Mr. Modak was stricken down all of a sudden with a very bad attack of paralysis. For several days his illness caused grave anxiety to his friends, and he lost all power of speech. At a subsequent period he improved slightly, but was never wholly free from the ailment. He had lately removed for change of air to Bombay, and was staying at the bungalow of his friend, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, where he died. His loss will be greatly regretted by a wide circle of friends, many of whom were present at his funeral on Saturday.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The above named school was started and continued by Mr. D.B. Vaidya, the originator and founder of the schools, now managed and controlled by the Poona Camp Education Society from the 1st January 1890. The schools were formerly supported and aided by the Free Church Mission from 19th June 1861 to December 1888, when the Rev. J.S. Beaumont, M.A., of the old Mission in Poona, left the shores of India after having laboured here for thirty-five years. The society has been endeavouring to collect large funds to promote the interest of the schools, now named Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Schools, to provide sound elementary education among the pupils of the backward classes on the same model and form adopted by the Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M.A., to train up boys of such classes as are ignorant of reading and writing and as may turn out loyal and obedient subjects under British rule. The society has got sufficient funds from the Petit family to erect a school house on the original site of the Sir John Malcolm Tank in camp to construct an edifice to provide sufficient accommodation for pupils attending the schools, Government have been requested to pay the money to bring the work to completion, but the famine has hindered and resisted the progress of the school house. Tenders were invited, and contractors have already agreed to the terms of the contract. Half the amount obtained from the Petit family is with the Executive Engineer, Poona District, but then the final sanction to undertake the work in hand has not as yet been obtained. The two schools, which were located in two house in one street, in East Street, by the Missionary and continued by the Society in the building for more than ten years, have been removed in two places, isolated from each other. The removal has caused a great annoyance and inconvenience to the pupils of both schools. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle school is located in Sachapir Street, house No. 617, and the other Vernacular School in Main Street at a great distance. The Society consists of many influential and wealthy gentlemen, who would think of the inconveniences and trouble and tenant a large and spacious house (like old Treacher's bungalow) perhaps to provide accommodation for both schools in one place in one street, so that a number of more pupils may be drawn to the Sir Dinsaw Manockjee Petit schoools as the schools were formerly attended by larger numbers for several years. The Managing Committee may bring the matter to the notice of the general committee of the society under their worthy and amiable president, Rao Saheb Balkrishna Shayanna.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Aug. 27. A SUFFERER.

THE FAMINE.

DAMAUN.

THE following sums have been received in aid of the cheap grain-shop at Lower Damaun under the management of Mr. Raghunath Moorar : Rai Bishai Nasarwanji Petit, Rs. 750 ; Mr. Sorabji Manockji Damanwala, Rs. 75 ; Mr. Kupoorchand Dharamchand, Rs. 25 ; Mrs. Ardesir Framji Oonwala (Bombay), Rs. 20 ; Messrs. Dadabhoy Keekaji Dadrewala and Bhowsar Bhugwan Bhika, each Rs. 16 ; Messrs. Narron Damodar and Haji Ahmed Moosaji, each Rs. 15 ; Mr. Haji Moosaji Ebrahim Munga, Rs. 12 ; Messrs. Cowasji Sorabji (by Ardesir Framji Cowasji) and Ebrahim Joosab, each Rs. 11 ; Messrs. Paltoji Dhanjibhoy, Nanabhai Framji, and Javershaw Bhogilal, each Rs. 10 ; Messrs. Rajaram Lalcobhai, Shunkarlal Pranvallubhdas, Nurrottamdass Tealsidass, Raymund Maria Fernandes, Harribhai Madhowrao, Harishankar Purshotany Devshanker, and Godhowji Manekchand, each Rs. 5 ; Messrs. Kasaldass Pranvallubhdass, Rs. 4 ; Messrs. Bhowser Moosar Hurjivan, Dootabh Bhikoba, and Moosar Thayaram, each Rs. 3 ; Messrs. Pranji Wagdas Lalbhai, Hargovan Lalcobhai, Bhowsar Narayon Vithal, Keekabhoy Pranjivandas, Brijvallubhdas Ramdas and Nusserwanji Jiwaji, each Rs. 2 ; Messrs. Bhima Matheo, Juna Bhugwan, [illegible] Tava, Gowan Cullianji, and Nanabhai, each Rs. 1. Total Rs. 1,051. Bai Dinbai has promised further sums as it will be required. Mr. Sorabji Manockji Damanwala has received certain anonymous sums which will be acknowledged on being informed to what charity the same are to be appropriated.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	6
B Mandvie, Chukla and Dongri	46	0	18
C Market	0	0	23
D Walkeshwar	1	0	..
E Mazagon	0	0	30
F Parel	0	0	9
G Mahim	0	0	7
Hospitals	0	3	6
Total	6	3	105
Total to date	12,773	10,178	

One recent arrival from up-country, Ramla, Poona.

CHOLERA.

Attacks 8
Deaths 3

The returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, showed four attacks from plague and six deaths due to the same disease. The total mortality for the period was 128.

CHOLERA.

Attacks 14
Deaths 14

VISITATION BY JUSTICES.

On Saturday morning, Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman visited six chawls at Madanpoora and Morland Road, but discovered no case. Mr. Macdonald visited fifty houses at Goozri Bazaar, and found one case of cholera. Mr. P. F. Bhandara inspected six chawls at Kamatipura, and discovered a suspicious case of plague.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the reports made by the medical officers of the several districts to the Plague Committee, on Saturday morning, it appears that a case of plague was discovered on the previous day in the Cama Hospital, and the patient was immediately removed to the Grant Road Hospital. One suspicious case of fever was found in a house at Walpakady and removed to the Warl Bunder Hospital. A case of plague was also found by Dr. K. B. Shroff at Nepean Sea Road.

A NEW BURIAL AND BURNING GROUND.

The Dhor Kunkai and Chamar Hirralis Jamats have applied to the Municipal Commissioner for permission to open a burial and burning ground between Matoonga and Sion Railway Stations. This ground, which measures about 6,800 square yards, has been purchased by these Jamats, and the Executive Health Officer considers that it is suitable for the purposes mentioned. It is bounded on the west by a Mussalman Cemetery, and on the east by the G. I. P. Railway line, and is far removed from any habitation. The reason for opening this ground is the great distance from Worli, to which place these communities have to take their dead, and the consequent delay and inconvenience in making such a long journey. As the Executive Health Officer recommends the proposal, the Municipal Commissioner will request the approval of the Corporation, under section 437 of the Municipal Act, to the opening of this place at the next meeting of the Corporation.

PLAGUE AT IGATPURI.

The plague is making much progress among the inhabitants of Igatpuri, and strong measures are being adopted by the authorities there. Mr. Raper, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Marston, Resident Engineer, with the assistance of some of the leading residents of the town, are engaged in organizing preventive measures for the suppression of the disease. The upper-storeyed school house has been converted into an hospital for the reception and treatment of plague-stricken people, who have filled the house, there being no other place available to accommodate the increasing number of patients. There are twenty-nine persons confined in the temporary hospital undergoing treatment. From the 1st to 27th instant, there have been 60 deaths—a large number considering the small population of the town, some having deserted it from fear of catching the contagion. Over and above the casualties caused by the plague there have been more deaths from other causes. Observation wards have also been established and are well looked after. House-to-house visitations, under the direction of Messrs. Raper and Marston, and the Rev. Mr. Kennelly and Father Steins, are conducted daily, and their visits to the hospital are a source of much solace to the sufferers. The trustees of the local Parsee Charitable funds have also engaged a house for a separate hospital for Parsee patients. A Parsee girl having been attacked with the plague, it was proposed to remove her to the Parsee Asylum ; but Mr. Stewart, the Collector of Nasik, and Dr. Anderson, the local Sanitary Commissioner, refused to allow the girl to be taken there unless there were proper arrangements made, with a sufficient staff of medical and other officers to conduct the institution, which, on a rough estimate, comes to about Rs. 300 a month. But the resident Parsees declared themselves unable to provide such a large sum of money, many of them having already sent away their families to other places. The idea of opening a separate hospital for Parsees at Igatpuri has been, therefore, abandoned for the present. The girl was at last carried to the General Hospital, where she is undergoing careful treatment. Dr. Kapadia, who has been deputed to do the plague work, is doing useful service to the community at large, assisted by Mr. Hormusji Dhunjeebboy Patel, one of the local Municipal Commissioners. Great credit is due to Messrs. Raper and Marston and others for their disinterested labour in connection with the plague, in addition to their more legitimate duties.

Mr. Raper, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway at Igatpuri, begs to appeal to charitably disposed persons, through this paper, that as it is most important to the inhabitants residing in the plague-stricken quarters of that station, that they should keep their houses dry, some of the residents have undertaken to subscribe to a "coal fund" for the purpose of supplying a basket of coal free to them and to those who are unable to pay for it. It is hoped, therefore, that all who are willing to help to stamp the plague out, will subscribe to this fund, which is in charge of Mr. Raper at Igatpuri.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Yesterday there were three deaths, none from plague. An intimation from his Excellency the Governor of Damaun was received last evening that he would permit the ferry to run between Lower and Upper Damaun from this morning for only Parsees, Christians, Brahmins, and Banias, but late at night an official intimation stating that the communication will be restored from the morning of Monday, the 30th instant, was received by Mr. Javershaw Bhogilal, the President of the Municipal Corporation of Damaun, who was ordered to see that the ferries are made ready for that day.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY.

1.—Tent-pegging with swords. If there are enough entries there will be two classes : (a) horses, (b) ponies. Competitors are requested to bring their own spears if possible. One or two will be available on the ground.

2.—Jumping competition for horses.

3.—Backwoods Stakes. Competitors to place saddle on the ground, run 50 yards and catch pony (which may be held bridled by sais), lead to saddle, saddle up pony, and ride given course.

4.—Tilting at the Ring for Ladies. (If sufficient entries are not received for this event another will be substituted.)

5.—Pony scurry.

GO AND BUY a bottle of MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM, a wonderful cure for Asthma—secures a Positive relief in five minutes and effects Permanent cure if Persevered. As MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at Is. 6d. per bottle.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS SHOULD BE "SURGEONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The designation of Assistant Surgeon as applied to the graduates of Medicine of Indian Universities in the service of Government is a misnomer inasmuch as these graduates never work under anybody, but are always placed in independent charge, and do all the work, especially surgical work, which the members of the I. M. S. do. The nature of their duties and their superior qualifications give them a claim to the title of Surgeon. The adoption of this higher and more appropriate title is rendered all the more necessary now that the members of the Subordinate Medical Department are also styled assistant surgeons. A distinction would thus be made between the two classes, which is very necessary. The assistant surgeons should take this matter up in right earnest, and bring it prominently to the notice of the Government of India through the head of the Medical Department, Dr. Cheshorn. A deputation of assistant surgeons should wait upon that officer and plead their cause before him and secure his valuable support and mediation. No time should be lost as the memorials submitted by the assistant surgeons are now engaging the attention of the Governor-General-in-Council, who appears disposed to improve their pay and prospects, but may be deterred from doing so in the near future owing to financial difficulties. The granting in the interim of the title of "Surgeon" would be an earnest of his goodwill towards the assistant surgeons, who, on their part, should be thankful for what they can get now, and wait for better times to obtain further benefits. There is one other point to which the attention of the authorities should be drawn. It refers to private practice. The general opinion outside the profession seems to be that assistant surgeons make a mint of money by private practice A greater misconception never existed. Perhaps they did make something some twenty or thirty years ago but those good old times are gone, never to come again. Assistant surgeons of the present day would be content if they could make even Rs. 50 a month over and above their pay. Whenever the question of improving their emoluments is raised it is parried with the stock argument that they have the privilege of private practice, meaning thereby that they make quite enough by it to compensate them for their low pay. An official inquiry into this matter would soon disabuse the minds of those who still cling pertinaciously to this opinion. It is a well-known fact that civil surgeons and medical graduates generally do not make half as much now as they did in the blessed past. No better proof than this is required to show that private practice is not now what it used to be. The assistant surgeons are further handicapped in the matter of private practice by the fact that Government has of late fixed their fee for a visit at Rs. 2. Previous to this order it was usual for assistant surgeons to charge from Rs. 2 to 5, according to the means of the patient. Now that it has become widely known that they are entitled to Rs. 2 only for a visit, no one, not even the rich, offers to give him more, nor can more be demanded. Then, again, the introduction of the Hospital at-tages rules like off-ot of still further reducing their gain from private practice. According to these rules patients whose income exceeds Rs. 40 per mensem are charged annas 8 for first consulation and annas 4 for each subsequent consultation in addition to the charge of annas 3 for medicine. The levying of these charges prevent well-to-do patients from seeking medical aid at dispensaries. They have recourse, by preference, to private practitioners, who charge them only for medicine (from 2 to 4 annas), consultation being always gratis. In view of these disabilities it would be some consolation if the restriction about fees were removed, or at least the rate enhanced to Rs. 3 (the average of Rs. 2 and 5 formerly charged), and the charge for consultation at a dispensary abolished altogether.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

THE EQUITY OF REDEMPTION.

VISHNUDAS NAROTUMDAS GUJRATHI VS. HAMBIRMAL NAVALMAL.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Districts Judge of Ahmednagar, in Appeal No. 40 of 1893. Mr. L. R. Chauhan appeared for the appellant and plaintiff Vishnudas ; and Mr. S. G. Ajinkya appeared for the respondent and defendant, Hambirmal. In 1870, B the owner of a house sold it to his brother N, no consideration having passed. In 1872, N mortgaged it, B attesting the deed to plaintiff's predecessor in title, who having sued N on the mortgage, N renewed the mortgage to him. In 1881, the plaintiff obtained a decree against N's son for rent of the house. In 1888, the two brothers, B and N, jointly sold the house to the defendant. In 1889, the plaintiff having got a decree against N on the mortgage, bought the house at a Court-sale in 1892. In 1893 the plaintiff sued to recover possession of the house from the defendant. Held in second appeal that notwithstanding his purchase under the decree, the plaintiff remained only a mortgagee and his only right was to foreclose his mortgage, as he was a mortgagee when he filed his suit against N, and as N was not then the owner of the equity of redemption, (which had passed by the sale deed of 1888 to the defendant.) The lower appellate Court having dismissed the plaintiff's suit, the High Court in second appeal, following the precedent in Naru vs. Gulabsing (I. L. R., 4 Bom., p. 83), and the general practice of the court, the pleader for the respondent-defendant not objecting to it, reversed the decree of the lower appellate Court and gave the appellant-plaintiff a decree in terms of the one in the case referred to.

This action was instituted in the year 1893 by plaintiff to recover possession of a certain house, alleging that it had been mortagaged to him by one Naran Shivram in the year 1879, that in 1889 he obtained a decree on this mortgage, and in 1892 he purchased it in execution of the said decree with the permission of the Court, but that he was unable to obtain possession by reason of the obstruction offered by defendant. Defendant replied that the property in suit belonged to one Babaji, a brother of Narayan, who lived separate from him, that in 1888 Babaji had sold it to him, and that Narayan had no right to it at the time he mortgaged it to plaintiff, and that the latter therefore got nothing under his mortgage. The Joint Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar decreed plaintiff's claim, holding that Narayan was the owner of the house when the same was sold in execution of plaintiff's decree. In appeal the District Judge of Ahmednagar reversed the decree and dismissed plaintiff's suit with costs in both Courts, holding that the suit was time-barred, and that plaintiff's decree obtained against Narayan in 1889 was worthless, and what he bought in execution thereof *viz*, as Narayan had in the year 1888 jointly with his brother Babaji executed a deed of sale of the property in favour of defendant. The District Judge declared that his decision was without prejudice to any right which may survive to plaintiff as mortgagee, as under the deed of sale of 1888 Narayan's equity of redemption only had passed to defendant.

Sir Charles Farran, in giving the court's decision, said : We think that the District Judge has taken the correct view of the law in this case, and that the plaintiff's only right is to foreclose his mortgage. He was a mortgagee when he filed his suit against Narayan, and, as the latter was then not the owner of the equity of redemption, notwithstanding his purchase under the decree, he remained only a mortgagee. Having regard to the fact that the certified copy of the defendant's deed of purchase was not objected to when put in, and that no objection appears to have been taken to it in argument before the District Judge, we think that the plaintiff must be taken to have waived his right to object to it on the ground that the absence of the original was not accounted for. As to the existence and factum of the deed of sale there appears to have been no dispute, and nothing would be gained by our sending back the case to allow the defendant to produce the original or to account for its absence. We also think that the finding of the District Judge on the question of limitation is one that we cannot interfere with. The only question which remains is whether we cannot give the plaintiff in this suit the relief which the District Judge considers that he is entitled to in a separate suit. Following the precedent in Naru vs. Gulabsing (I. L. R., 4 Bom., p. 83), and the general practice of the Court, and as the pleader for the respondent does not object to its being done, we think that we can. We shall, therefore, reverse the decree dismissing the suit and give the plaintiff a decree in terms of the decree in the case last referred to which will be carried out by the Subordinate Judge. The plaintiff will have to pay the costs as ordered by the District Judge. Each party to bear his own costs of this appeal. The subsequent costs to be dealt with by the Court, which takes the account and passes the final decree.

For some time past the French Navy officials have been endeavouring to discover a colour which will conceal vessels from an enemy's sight as long as possible. The shades of grey and black adopted in the French Fleet are considered to meet the requirements satisfactorily during the daytime. At night, however, these colours are easily distinguishable by the electric searchlight. Much interest has now been excited by the announcement that an inventor has discovered a "coating" possessing the marvellous property of rendering vessels altogether invisible. How much or how little "fumisterie" there may be in the report it is as yet impossible to say. Meanwhile one French journal ventures into details. During the last naval manœuvres at Brest, it is stated, torpedo-boat No. 61, representing the enemy, succeeded in traversing, without being seen, the luminous zone produced by the electric projectors, thanks to the special composition with which her hull had been coated. Possibly our contemporary has been duped by some too ingenious correspondent, or perhaps the writer really believes himself to have been an eye-witness of the invisible. In these days of Rontgen rays "tout est possible."

PATENTS OWNED BY MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

DR. WEIR AND MR. JAMES EXPLAIN.

JUST before the plague broke out, the Municipal Commissioner was requested by the Corporation to obtain a report from Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir and Mr. C. C. James in regard to certain designs registered by them. Owing to the heavy pressure of work, in consequence of the epidemic, the report has only just been sent in, and it will be laid before the Corporation at the next meeting. It has not been signed by Mr. James, as he was out of Bombay for a few days when it was sent in. The Commissioner, in forwarding the report, says he concurs in the views expressed by the Executive Health Officer, that some royalty should be demanded, and is of opinion that the inventors of these designs should not derive any profit from such royalty within the limits of Bombay ; but that any monies so received may be made available for charitable purposes. As regards their introduction outside Bombay limits, he considers that the officers concerned are fully entitled to any profits which may accrue. He further states that Mr. A. Hurley, Inspector on the work of paving footpaths, has invented a kind of artificial stone, which might possibly prove a rival to the Indian patent stone of Messrs. Garlick and Co., with which some of the footpaths in the city have been paved. Mr. Hurley's preparation having appeared to the Executive Engineer worth a trial, it has been put down in two places on a footpath in Mint Road by the Road Department, and with materials and labour supplied by that department. This work has been done under the direction and supervision of Mr. Hurley, but he has received no special remuneration for his services in that respect. Mr. Hurley has applied to the Government of India for the right of taking out a patent. Mr. Snow adds that no other Municipal officer is interested in any patents connected with Municipal work or works under the guidance or supervision of the Municipality.

The following are extracts from the report of Dr. Weir and Mr. James, which is dated August 16:—

None of the articles are patented, but the designs have been registered, the difference being that a patent gives an exclusive right for a term of fourteen years, while a registration extends to five years only. We beg to forward models showing the designs which we have registered. No. 1 is the combined Constant Flushing Urinal, which has recently been referred to in a certain weekly paper. No. 2 is a Privy Flush Receptacle. No. 3 is a combined Urinal and Soil-pan. In regard to No. 1, the circumstances under which it was registered, are somewhat exceptional, and we deem it desirable to inform the Corporation of these circumstances. About the middle of the year 1894 the attention of a certain "Sanitary Engineer and Plumber" of this city was drawn to the merits of our design for this urinal. Having been a resident for many years in Bombay, he had noticed that the urinal was far better and in advance of anything which had been previously designed. Unknown to us, he made a model from one which had been erected in a public street and sent it to England, subsequently importing several in procelain with his name and the word "Registered" on it, leading us to consider that he had registered the pattern in England. On this being brought to our notice we wrote to this gentleman and informed him that the design was entirely our own, and that we objected to his claiming it and making use of it for his own benefit. He replied that he did not know that any persons possessed rights to the design and that he was free to register it, so long as we did not. We then threatened to take action against him, but the matter was eventually compromised by his writing to us a letter to the effect that, after he had used the urinals he had in stock, he would get no more of that pattern. It then became necessary for us to take a registration of the pattern to protect ourselves.

We believe, and our opinion is supported by all the Engineers who have seen this urinal, that it is the only one yet designed for use here, which can be used with sanitary satisfaction in any posture, so that it suits all races in this country. The model will show that it is constantly flushed both in front and under the step and in the trough. It is not liable to be fouled as it cannot be successfully used unless the user is mounted on the step in front of the trough. It can be made in any suitable material as only the shape of the urinal is registered and not its make in any particular class of material. It has stood the test of some two years' work in every part of the city of Bombay, and has given unqualified satisfaction. Mr. A. J. Hughes, M.I.C.E., C.I.E., Chief Engineer of the Corporation of Calcutta, was here some months ago and examined this among other sanitary articles and expressed an opinion that it was the only sanitary public urinal of its kind that has yet been put up in this country, and expressed his intention of using it in Calcutta. We have since heard from him that the Corporation have given a grant for its experimental use in that city.

INVENTION NO. 1.

It is our experience, and it is within the knowledge of the Commissioner and the Corporation, that the removal of excreta from the enormous number of privies in the city is a cause of great nuisance and frequent and loud complaints from house-owners. Under the present system it does not appear to us to be possible to do more than it being done, but the system is admittedly primitive and insanitary, and anything which tends to an improvement on the hand-carriage of excreta is to be earnestly sought for. Again, it is our opinion after considerable thought and experience in general dealing, water-closets are not suitable for this city. In houses which are occupied by large numbers of people it does not seem possible, in view of our inconstant supply of water, to satisfactorily construct water-closets at high levels in the number necessary to meet sanitary requirements, and a water-closet that does not work, or is not satisfactorily used, is one of the most dangerous of nuisances, and in the houses of the generality of people in the more crowded parts of the city we are convinced that there is now nothing better than the present privy with improvements, and one of the principal improvements which we consider essential and had in view is that the excreta shall not be removed by hand, and we therefore, after some consideration, designed the arrangement which is shown in model No. 2. The arrangement consists of a soil-pan at the bottom of the privy-shaft connected with the pipe-drain which takes place of the present basket. In this soilpan which contains a small quantity of water the excreta from the shaft deposits itself. Alongside the shaft and fixed to the wall in the gully will be noticed a flushing tank varying in size according to the number of privies it has to serve. In the case of two privies, a five-gallon flushing tank is sufficient. This tank works automatically or at will, and it is easily set to flush twice or three times a day. Besides this at the side of the tank will be noticed a lever which, when the halalkhore comes in the morning, he can, with an iron crook which he carries, pull and flush the receptacle if necessary. Then all that he has to do is to pass his brush around the receptacle. These receptacles have been tried with great success at the Poor Parsis' Chawls by the Honorary Secretary of that Institution, Mr. M. C. Murzban, M. I. C. E., C. I. E. They have been working for something over six months, and we can say from frequent inspection that they have fully met sanitary requirements. Three others, we believe, have been fixed in the city in Kalbadevi, and have given equal satisfaction. Another great advantage is the universal use of such an article is that it will make us largely independent of our halalkhores. This has lately been shown in Bangalore where the Halalkhors *en masse* struck work and the public health of the city was seriously menaced, and again in our own city in the year 1890, and we have yet another instance during the riots in 1893.

INVENTION NO. 3.

No. 3 consists of a design for a combined Urinal and Soil-pan and is called the Eureka Soil-pan. As will be seen from the model, the front part has a depression which always contains a small quantity of water and which can be used for urination, independently of the soil-pan. In public latrines these have been tried, and they have proved to be successful. The soil-pan is designed on the wash-down principle which is recognised in England as the most sanitary principle. The arrangements which are shown in the accompanying models, we do not consider, are particularly suitable for private use, especially is this so in the case of Nos. 1 and 2 (No. 3 might be used in any water-closet), nor had we any idea when we registered them that they would be so used. With the urinal we had to wait eighteen months before we received our registration, and that finally only after having put it into the hands of expensive Patent Agents in Calcutta. It will be seen that a large number of urinals of our registered pattern have been constructed for public use in the city, but no royalty of any kind has been charged to the Corporation in respect of them. Putting aside the sanitary advantage the public must derive from a properly designed urinal the other may be gathered from the following statement of interest that the old form of Mussalman urinal with this design. The cost of the cast-iron urinal as designed by Mr. Walton is Rs. 140 per chamber, while the cost of this is Rs. 125 per chamber. The use of this urinal is a sanitary advance and will effect a saving, and we would respectfully contend that the question is not one between us as inventors and the public, but rather between the cheapest and most sanitary form of urinal and a dearer and less sanitary form. We are naturally anxious to comply with the instructions or the wishes of the Commissioner and the Corporation in reference to these designs, and will leave the matter to their disposal, but we think that, in the interests of the city at large, and of those who may use any of them it is desirable that the registration should be upheld and we do not well see how this can be secured, except by demanding a royalty, however small.

THE FINANCIAL VALUE OF THE INVENTIONS.

Until the articles which have appeared in a weekly paper, we did not attach any importance to the value of the registration financially ; but as such publicity has now been given to the matter, we think it not improbable that they will become more widely adopted for public, and, to a certain extent, for private use, and for that reason and to secure our design against piracy, we consider that it is absolutely necessary that a royalty shall be charged on them. We trust the Commissioner and the Corporation will see the matter in this light. It is, of course, natural to suppose that in any successful invention there are many persons who desire to make use of it to their own benefit, and the only way in which it can, with fairness, be protected both to us and the public is by charging in every case a small royalty. So far as Bombay is concerned, we would leave the amount of the royalty to the Corporation or the Commissioner, and would be pleased that it should be given to any public charity, if the Corporation so desires, such as the Leper Asylum at Matunga, but we leave the matter entirely to them. In conclusion, we may mention that we have another device in contemplation which has been worked out after much thought and which, we believe, will be found to be a simple and efficient system by which the cleaning of downtake pipes on buildings will be effected and the difficulties and the delay that now intervene to the danger and annoyance of house-owners and the public will, in consequence, be removed or prevented, thereby assisting our other inventions in bringing about an improvement in the health and sanitation of our city.

AN IMPORTANT POINT IN THE EXECUTION OF A DECREE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJEE M. PATEL, Second Judge.)

PESTONJEE COWASJEE MEHTA VS. THE AMICUS PAUPERUM LIFE ASSURANCE AND MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

MR. COWASJEE B. SETHNA, pleader, appeared on behalf of the execution plaintiff ; while Mr. Murzban, with Mr. Dadachanji, represented the claimants Ardeshir Eduljee Karkaria.

A question of importance to decree-holders was decided on Saturday by his Honour in a notice issued by the execution plaintiff, calling upon the claimant why a sum of Rs. 450 attached by the claimant Karkaria, and now deposited in Court, should not be paid over to him.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—The contest in this matter is between the execution plaintiffs in two suits Nos. 8151 and 9177, respectively. The claim is made under Section 278 of the Code by the plaintiff in the former suit against the plaintiff in the latter suit. A sum of Rs. 450, deposited in suit 8151, has been attached under a prohibitory order, and the plaintiff in 9177 is called upon under Sections 272 and 278 of the Code to support his attachment. The facts in the case are undisputed. On the 24th July last plaintiff in Suit 8151 obtained an order calling on his defendant—the Amicus Pauperum Life Assurance Co.—"to furnish security to satisfy the decree that may be passed against them." By an interim prohibitory order Rs. 1,500 belonging to the Company in the hands of the Credit Lyonnais were attached before judgment under Section 485. On the 3rd of August the parties by consent obtained an order from the Court that on defendants depositing into Court Rs. 450, the amount of the suit, the prohibitory order attaching Rs. 1,500 at the Credit Lyonnais be withdrawn. The deposit was made on the 4th August, and on the same day the prohibitory order was formally withdrawn by a notice to the Bank. It is clear that under the second part of Section 485 and Section 489 of the Code the required security was furnished by the defendants, and the sum of Rs. 450 was deposited to satisfy any decree that might be passed in that suit No. 8151. Pending the decree the money remained in the custody of the Court to the credit of the plaintiff in that suit, payable to him on demand, or on a decree being passed. On the 10th of August, a decree was passed by consent in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 450 and costs with an order for immediate execution. The money became payable forthwith to the plaintiff on delivery in exchange of the decree obtained by him. No further process in execution was necessary. On the same day, however, the plaintiff in suit No. 9177 obtained an order for attachment before judgment against the same defendants from the learned Fifth Judge and attached the said sum of Rs. 450 by a prohibitory order served on the Registrar. The deposit of Rs. 450 was ordered to be paid forthwith to the plaintiff in suit 8151 by 12 noon of that day. The onus, therefore, lies on the plaintiff in suit 9177 to show cause how he can support his claims as an attaching creditor. In showing cause he claims either the whole money, claiming priority, or, failing that, rateable distribution under Section 295 of the Code. The question, therefore, is "can the plaintiff in suit 9177 legally support this claim in either capacity?" First, as to his claim to a rateable distribution : Does the money deposited or paid in Court under Sections 485 and 488 by way of security and in order to raise the prohibitory order fall within the meaning of Sections 236 and 295? There can be only one answer to it, and that in the negative. The answer is conclusive as against the claim of the plaintiff in No. 9177 asking for a rateable distribution. Under Section 295 the money did not belong to the judgment-debtor, nor had he any disposing power in it which he could exercise for his own benefit. Nor did the Registrar hold the money in trust for him or on his behalf. It is argued on the authority of In *re*-Ramkishen (22 W.R., p. 547) that the property remained in the defendant for purposes of the suit. But that case turned on the doctrine of "his pandens," and a person who had purchased the right and interest of the defendant in the property during the pendency of the suit was held to have acquired no interest. That case has no application whatever to the present question. Here the defendant has paid the money in Court to have the attachment raised, and as a guarantee of his good faith to answer the decree that might be passed against him in the suit. The money remained in the custody of the Court to the credit of the plaintiff and was held in trust for him as his security. In one event only the money could have become payable to the defendants company, *viz*, the suit had been dismissed. The contingency did not come to pass, and the property in the money did not revest in the defendant. His interest in it was divested during the time the money remained in the custody of the Court as security in plaintiff's favour or as money deposited to meet the security required under the attaching order. Under Section 295 rateable distribution could only be claimed "when assets are realised by sale or otherwise in execution of a decree, and when, prior to the realisation, the decree-holders have applied to the Court for execution." These two conditions constitute a "sine qua non," and no claim to rateable distribution can be made by a judgment-creditor who does not come under the requirements of this section. The Counsel for plaintiff in 9177 has contended that the expression "or otherwise" covers the case in question, and the money paid in court must be taken as "realised otherwise than by sale." This contention is utterly untenable. The expression "realised by sale or otherwise" has been judicially interpreted in Parsotam Tribhowan vs. Surajram (I. L. R., 6 Bom., 288), Seor Bai Bogia vs. Shib Dyal Sahu (I. L. R., 13 Cal., 225), Gopal Das vs. Chuni Lal (I. L. R., 8 All., 67), and Chetti's case in I. L. R., 4 Mad., 383. The point is concluded by authority. The assets should have been realised by sale or otherwise "from the property of the judgment-

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE COTTON CROP.

The first general memorandum on the prospects of the cotton crop of the season 1897 reads:—The area placed under cotton is everywhere greatly restricted, the rains having commenced generally too late for early sowings. The exhaustion of food stocks too, and the high level of prices of food-grains, have induced cultivators to substitute such grains for cotton over wide areas. Resowings have been made wherever possible in the places where the early sowings of cotton failed, but the prospects up to date of report were not good in Madras, Bombay, and Berrar. It seems probable, however, that the rain which has fallen since the date of the reports may have improved prospects. In the other cotton-growing provinces from which reports have been received—the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab—prospects are good, excellent in the first named, though the area is more or less below the average area. The reports are summarised below: The reports from Bombay is confined to the Deccan districts were early cotton is grown. It is incomplete even with respect to them, and the information given is not more recent than the 5th August. The area shown is estimated at about 610,000 acres, which is 38 per cent below the average, mostly in Khandesh where the rain at sowing time was scanty and sowings were retarded. In other districts it has been necessary to begin resowing, which is still proceeding, the first sowings having failed. In some places food-grains have been substituted for cotton. The season generally has so far been unfavourable, and it is expected that the area under cotton will be considerably below the average. In Madras the first sowings were limited to an area of only 32,000 acres, 37,000 acres having been sown last year, while the average of the preceeding five years was as much as 120,000 acres. The decrease is due to insufficient rain. The crop is reported to be in fair condition, though more rain is required in some places. In Berar the area sown is estimated to be about half the average, sowings having been retarded owing to want of rain. Prospects have since improved with the recent rain, and crop is reported to be in fair condition, but a full yield is not expected. In the Central Provinces the monsoon was late and the rain markedly deficient at the time of sowing, and there was some loss in germination. The seed that germinated was also injured by the long break from the 24th June to 8th July, and extensive resowings were made in some districts. Where cotton failed to germinate in Nagpur and Nimar jawar was largely substituted, and elsewhere there has been a tendency to grow food crops in preference to cotton in order to replenish diminished stocks. The area sown is much smaller generally than the area sown last year, but that area was much larger than the average, and it is possible that this year's area may turn out to be but little under the average. The season has been singularly favourable since the 8th July, and present prospects are excellent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area sown is estimated to be about 15 per cent less than the average, the decline being due partly to scanty rain at the beginning of the season and partly to extensive sowings of food crops required to replenish exhausted stocks. The rain at the time of sowing was fairly general though very uneven, and sowings were vigorously carried on. Germination was also generally good, and the plants were not injured, as they were in the Central Provinces, by the break in the third week of June. The crop is reported to have been in flourishing condition everywhere on the 10th of August, and the season has been favourable since then. In the Punjab the area sown is estimated at 1,158,200 acres, which is a little less than the area finally reported last year, but about five per cent above the average. The decline on last year's estimate is in unirrigated tracts, the rain having in some places (especially in the Central and Eastern districts) come too late for early sowings, while in other places food-grains were preferred to cotton. The crop is in fair condition, having been much improved by the recent rain.

SESAMUM (TIL.)

The First General Memorandum on the prospects of the Sesamum (Til) Crop of the season 1897 is as follows:—The lateness of the rains generally interfered with sowings all over India. In some places resowing has been possible, but in others food-grains have been extensively substituted for this oilseed. On the whole the area sown is below the average, though it may be increased by later sowings. The prospects of the crop are reported to be generally good, and the recent rain must have greatly improved them in Bombay, where the outlook was not quite so favourable as elsewhere. The provincial reports are summarised in the following paragraphs: The information from Bombay is incomplete and is not more recent than the 5th August. In Karnatak and Sind the area sown is expected to exceed the average, sowings having been facilitated by timely rain. In the Deccan, the Native States in Gujarat, and the Konkan there will probably be a considerable contraction in the area, in consequence of the absence of rain. Sowings, however, were still unfinished up to the date of report. In Sind, as in other parts of Presidency, food-grains have been substituted for sesamum over large areas. The condition of the corp is reported to be on the whole fair to good. In Madras the area sown with the early crop is 291,000 acres, being 80,000 acres more than the area sown last year, but 66,000 acres less than the average. The contraction in area was due to insufficient rain at the time of sowing. The crop is reported to be in fair condion, but it needs more rain in some places. In Berar the area sown is, owing to the lateness of the rains, 32 per cent smaller than the average. But the recent rain has done great good to the standing crop, which is in fair to good condition. In the Central Provinces sowings were on the whole made in seasonable conditions, and germination was generally satisfactory. The seedlings have suffered less than cotton from the break in June, and in July timely and well distributed rain greatly improved the prospects of the crop. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh sowings were not completed in June owing to the break in the rains, and resowings were made in July when the monsoon fairly set in. The prospects of the crop are reported good up to 10th August, but the area sown in sixteen selected districts is estimated at 102,000 acres, which is 26 per cent smaller than in 1896, the decrease being due partly to the absence of rain at sowing time and partly substitution of food and fodder crops. The recent rain in the Panjab has made it possible to make further sowings, and the area may therefore perhaps be increased.

MILITARY NEWS.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Staff, whose tour of foreign service will expire during the trooping season of 1897-98, will proceed to England and will be detailed for duty with the troops on the homeward voyages:—Punjab Command.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Wood; Surgeon-Major's M. D. O'Connell, G. Coutts, S. Townsend, T. J. O'Donnell, H. J. Peard, G. W. Brazier-Creagh, H. J. Barratt, W. Kelly, W. Turner, W. T. Swan, and R. G. Hanly; Surgeon-Captains L. P. Mumby, J. J. O'Donnell, R.M.J.W. Wawhinny, H.E. Dowse, Dalton and J. E. Brogdon. Bengal Comman.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Peyton; Surgeon-Majors J. Gibson, A. M. Davies, L. Haywood, V. A. Phipps, T. W. O'H. Hamilton, A. E. Wade, and C. Birt; Surgeon-Captains A. E. Smithson, T. B. Beach, E. E. Powell, C. W. R. Healey, E. McK. Williams, A. Pearse, and T. J. Lenehan. Madras Command.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenat-Colonel A.L. Brown, Surgeon-Majors O. E. P. Lloyd, P. M. Carleton, J. H. Nichlas, G. H. Younge, F. P. Nichols, B. F. Zimmermann, and C. W. Johnson; Surgeon-Captains H. C. Turston, J. C. Connor, D. D. Shanahan and C. W. H. Whitestone. Bombay Command.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels J. H. Moore and J. D. Edge; Surgeon-Majors J. Armstrong, G. T. Goggin, M. O'C. Drury, C. J. Addison, J. R. Yourdi, H. J. Wyatt, A. T. J. Lilly, W. E. Berryman and F. W. C. Jones; Surgeon-Captains J. B. W. Buchananan and H. D. Mason.

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

OPEN CHALLENGE BADMINTON TOURNAMENT 1897.

MEETING TO BE HELD BETWEEN THE 20TH AND 27TH SEPT.

Open to the services and recognised Clubs throughout India.

COMMITTEE.—Hon'ble Mr W H Crow, Surg-Col Clarkson, and Mr J A McIver.

1. GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.—Entrance fee Rs. 5 each Player. Prize.—Silver Challenge Cup to be held for one year. Present holders—Major Piers, 10th Bo N I and S R Arthur Esq. I C S. The rules of the game in force in the Poona Gymkhana will be followed. Entrance fees to accompany entries. All matches to take place in the morning between 7.30 and 10.30 o'clock.

2. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.—Prize Presented by Mr Beale to go to the lady player of the winning couple. Conditions:—There must be at least 4 couples to compete for the prize—couples consisting before the completion of their first round will not count.

2. The games shall be played off by day-light, viz. in the morning or up to 6.30 a.m. in the afternoon.

3. The best of 3 games shall decide each match.

4. Open to members of the Poona Gymkhana Club only.

Entries to be made to the undersigned and to close on the 17th September.

H. FITZ G BEALE,
Hony. Secy. for Badminton, Poona Gymkhana Club.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 20th August, 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	18,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 21st August 1897	4,090,300
Balance to be remitted from 22nd August 1897 to 31st March 1898	8,909,700

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful complexion. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

ISHAK KHAN.

The following is from the *Novoye Vremya*:—

In the Anglo-Indian papers, it has again been stated that Ishak Khan, the ex-Governor of Afghan-Turkistan, at present living in Turkistan, has applied to the Amir of Afghanistan for permission to return home to his country. The reason given for the request is the insufficiency of the allowance granted to him by the Russian Government.

The sate of political adventurers of the stamp of Ishak Khan can certainly have little interest for us, Russians, nor is there any necessity for us to burden our budget with the cost of their maintenance in our country. In the present case, however, an exception is necessary, the return to Afghanistan of Ishak Khan being very undesirable. In view of the unsettled state of Afghanistan the English will with joy untilise Ishak Khan as a weapon against the Amir. The history of the subjection by England of many independent States of Northern India and Chitral, has served to show us how often the British Government has taken advantage of the internal strife stirred up by its own agents to consolidate its influence in these States. That pretender to a throne who on his ascending it promises the grandest advantages to the British Crown, is always the rightful heir and the best deserving of the support of British bayonets and British gold. At the present moment several of the Khans of the Northern and North-Western Provinces of Afghanistan are dissatisfied with the Amir on account of his desire to introduce a new law having for its object an increase of the Afghan Regular Army. With the aid of British gold it will be possible for Ishak Khan to organise a party of these malcontents and bring about a rising. In case of success England would openly declare for him and apply every means to have him proclaimed Amir. As Abdul Rahman has consistently refused to be an obedient tool in British hands, his overthrow from the Afghan throne has long since entered into the plans of the Cabinet in London, and to this end rumours of his infirmities of mind and body and of his consequent unfitness to reign, have been from time to time put in circulation. We have no reason for supposing that Ishak Khan's gratefulness for Russian hospitality will ever prevent him from siding with England. The present Amir has in his own time found an asylum in Russian territory, but on his ascending the throne we for many years looked in vain for any special tokens of his goodwill. If he now alters his sympathies to Russia's advantage it will incontestably be to suit his own personal views. At the same time Abdul Rahman appears to be a much nobler personality than his cousin Ishak Khan. The facts of the latter at the outset of his political career give a sufficient insight into his character. When in 1880 Abdul Rahman suddenly appeared on the borders of Badakshan from Samarkand, Ishak Khan with the aid of his Turkoman partizans joined his cousin in the work of overthrowing the power of Gulam Haidar Khan, the ruler of Afghan Turkistan, owing however to his bungling and timidity he failed completely. His army was dispersed and he himself had to seek safety in flight. It was only after the prestige of the Sirdar had spread over Afghanistan when the mere mention of his name has become sufficient for fortresses to open their gates to him, that Ishak Khan obtained any success. Having consolidated his dominions, Abdul Rahman made Ishak Khan his naib and appointed him governor of Char Vilayat. The first impulse of the naib was to take his revenge on his former opponent. In no way respecting military glory he subjected Abdul Kadir, the brave defender of Shibir Khan, to the grossest indignity that can be offered to a Mussalman, by shaving off his beard, and leading him round the city mounted on a donkey. Then, after fearful tortures, he boiled him in red-hot oil. His greed knew no bounds, and it was only Abdul Rahman's timely intervention that saved Charvilay at from a rising, such being Ishak Khan's moral qualities, it will be easy for England to come to terms with him, if this has not indeed been done already, and his request to be allowed to return to Afghanistan appears to be the result of English intrigue. To give England's diplomacy an additional trump card in her quarrel with Afghanistan, now unfriendly to her, does not enter the sphere of Russian interests.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS FRAMJI HORMUSJE AND CO.'S coton circular dated Hongong Aug. 11 reads:—A further disastrous decline of Rs. 9 in exchange on India has been the principal element that has worked in the market, and though this heavy decline has been instrumental in advancing values to the extent of dols 3 in No. dols 2 and in some special chops of No. 10 of dols 2 to dols 21-2 in No. 12, and of dols 3 to dols 4 in No 10, this rise on acloser examination would very much prove to be more or less fallacious to importers in as much as the rise has not been commensuratewith the heavy decline in exchange, and that the net proceeds in the generality of cases would compara a long way unfavourably with those of the former period with exchange than higher by Rs 8 to 9 and values lower by dols 2 to dols 4. Prices, as they have risen under the decline in exchange, on the other hand indicate a range that taxes heavily the markets of the country, and transactions consequently would have transpried to a very limited extent with but half the present rise in values, but the bulls in the market have been profiting under present circumstances, and emboldened thereby they have been constantly keeping thonsevs in the market during the first part at the forninght and purchasing at higher and higher rates. This alone has led to transactions both of spot and of forward goods to the extent of 8,000 bales, but the feeling of uncertainty, whether silver would further go down and Indian sterling would further rise and up to to what point rupees exchange would fall in their trail, has been greatly exercising the minds of importers as well as dealers latterly, and things have run so very immoderately bad that transactions under thsis uncertainty have been in a manner very much debarred the last day or two. Under country advices dealers now very much fear that the present range of prices would prove nnremunerative; on the other hand importers fearing a further decline in rupee exchange demand higher and higher rates, and would not quite freely as with them the superficially higher, rates every day given for exchange declines. This state of the market is very liable to drift from bad to worse. Transactions compriss about.

2,580 bales of No. 20 sold at dol. 103 to dol. 112 and 117
500 " " " 16 " dol. 96 to dol. 112
1,225 " " " 12 " dol. 87 to dol. 99½
2,600 " " " 10 " dol. 85 to dol. 100
100 " " " 8 " dol. 88 to dol. 91
75 " " " 6 " dol. 86 to dol. 88

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 12,000 bales and shipments coastwise and norwards of about 2,500 bales—at 8,500 bales consisting of

3,000 bales of No. 20	3,550 bales of No. 10
1,000 " " " 16	75 " " " 8
850 " " " 12	75 " " " 6

Exchange on Indian has been run down to Rs. 143 wire and Rs. 143½ post. Japanese Spinnings, owing to unfavourable exchange, have been held very firmly, and insignificant transactions have only been heard of.

In Shanghai the feeling of uncertainly owing to exchange has considerably curtailed business; in fact, during the latter week of the fortnight there was almost a dead stoppage, and consequently barely 2,000 bales have been worked out from first hands during the past fortnight. With exchange at Rs. 192 for 100 Taels as advised on the 6th instant and a further decline since wired, the trade has received a shock from which it would be futile to expect recovery shortly. Japanese Spinnings have been suffering under the same depression of exchange. The Brokers were to the fore under the attitude of importers to sell out their own holdings of Indian threads, and so far they have been supplying the requirements of the trade at prises below those demanded by holders. Sales comprise about

600 bales of No. 20's sld at Tls. 81.50 to 84
600 " " " 11 " " 78.50 to 81.50
900 " " " 10 " " 71 to 77

leaving unsold stock at 10,000 bales. Exchange as on the 6th instant has been advised as Rs. 191½ wire and Rs. 192 post.

From Japan a very firm market has been reported. Dols 108 has been quoted for No. 20 and dols 104 for No. 10 both of September, and October shipments.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY NIGHT.—Aug. 28.

10 p.m. ... 78·8

SATURDAY NIGHT.—Aug. 29.

6 a.m. ... 79·9
10 a.m. ... 83·4
2 p.m. ... 84·5
6 p.m. ... 84·1

An eminent Queen's Counsel has been telling how he takes bicycle exercise. He goes out every night, but he always rides before the wind, and consequently the direction of his ride depends upon the wind. Reminded that he would have to face the wind coming back, he gaily replied that he always came back by train! Another oddity of this gentleman's cycling is that he does not own a machine, but hires one instead. He gets a first-class machine for 10s. a week, has a fresh one every week, and the firm who supply him clean it, keep it in order, and take all risks.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case. Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain F J Griffin, arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from Buscrh, 13th August, with a general cargo, and 43 cases optium and 6 deck passengers.

THE R I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed, on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E J Hawke, Dr and Mrs DeSouza, Mr D Albedyhle and 65 deck.

THE s s Deendale, 1,650 tons, Captain E Peck, arrived in harbour, on Friday, from Middlesbrough, 20th July, via London and Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Buchanan, 1,913 tons, Captain T Wadge, which arrived in harbour, on Friday evening, from Glasgow, 23rd July, via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain F Kiene, sailed, on Saturday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C Fava, Miss C Dias, Mr Lukhmidas Morarjee and wife, Mr Mamoo Narsey, Mr Purshotam Sathna and 150 deck.

THE P and O Co.'s s s Thames, 2,321 tons, Captain E E Dowell, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Aden and Red, 7th August, via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr F Dawyer, Mr P Pallonjee, Mr Abdool Ali, Mr Mohomed Ali, Mr and Mrs Dowley, Captain and Mrs Skinner, Miss Fletcher, Miss C Hall, Mrs Bapsy and one gentleman and three deck. During the voyage she experienced fresh monsoon to Cochin thence to Bombay light westerly wind and fine smooth sea.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 28.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Buchanan	1932	Wadge	...	16 9	F M & Co
B	Horatio	2084	Croft	...Hull	31-8	F M & Co
D	King Arthur	1047	Owen	...P Gulf	...	B & P S N Co
E	Milne Maru	2033	G ing...	Yokohama	31-8	N Y K isha
F	India	1566	Bellington	...London	13-9	P & O Co
H	& J H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet	...	...	Royal Navy
	Do Hulk Tenasserim	7760	...	...	...	Do.
K	City of Dublin	2572	Roe	...Kobi	3-9	P F & Co
L	Mamanadi	547	Bulmer	...	...	S & Co
M	Brahmani	524	Fakeer	...	Shepherd & Co	
M	Kaveri	553	Ismailji	...Bhownagar	...	S & Co
N	Ehrenfels	1825	Ziegenmeyer	...Hamburg	...	G & Co
P	Edendale	1568	Bellington	...Hamburg	...	G & Co
Q	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	...	...	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Poonani	552	Ahmed	...	...	...	S & Co
	30 tons Crane.					
Matin	2431	Archer	...	...	27-8	K N & Co
Indravati	513	Ahmed	...	Marmagoa	...	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Rome	3022	Daniell	...London	3-9	P & O Co
2	Australia	3121	Tait	...Marseilles	28-8	W & A G & Co
3	Peshawar	2233	Vibert	...	...	P & O Co
5	Brindisi	2129	Watkins	...China	31-8	P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	2168	Wickenden	...China	2-9	P & O Co
11	Tasmanian	2230	Nicolion	...Trieste	1-9	A I
13	Nowshera	1918	Stone	...Rangoon	...	M M & Co
15	Dumra	763	Russell	...Karachi	31-8	M M & Co
16	Kola	...	Livingstone	...Karachi	28-8	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Deepdale	Peck	Middlesbrough.
28	Mobile s	Griffin	Buscrh, Aug 13.
29	Thames s	Dowell	Shanghai, Aug. 7.
	Emir s	Robson	Calcutta, Aug 17.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Naderi s	Hansen	Karachi.
	Australia s	Hait	Marseilles.
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Safari s	Kiene	Zanzibar, &c.
	Bullmouth s	Davis	Madras and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamer Edendale, for Antwerp, Havre, London, &c.
" India, for London, &c.
" Dumra, for Karachi.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
9	Simla s	Grier	Bombay.
	Khandala s	Cruso	Persian Gulf.
	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay.
	Indravati s	Ahmed	Do.
11	Muttra s	Watt	Do.
	Bahadurі s	Adam	Do.
18	Pachumba s	Groom	Do.
14	Gisela s	Brelich	Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
9	Simla s	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Khandala s	Cru-so	Bombay.
	Indravatis	Ahmed	Do.
11	Dumra s	Russell	Do.
12	Bahadurі s	Adam	Do.
13	Muttra s	Watt	Do.
	Pachumba s	Groom	Do.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Lookeley Hall, Collins, F. Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
" Gisela, Brelich, Anderson & Co., for Bombay.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 7TH TO 13TH AUGUST.)

EXPORTS.

Branksome Hall s, Liverpool—181 bales cotton, 44 bales cotton for transhipment to Marseilles, 2 cwt cotton unpressed, 5,707 bales oil seed, and 10,000 cwt gingelly seed for transhipment to Marseilles, 15,000 cwt wheat, 275 corges skins for transhipment to Marseilles, 93 corges hide, 1,330 corges hide for transhipment to Marseilles, 1538 cwt saltpetre, 11,432 cwt bones for transhipment to Marseilles, 1,840 lbs tea, and 270 lbs tea for transhipment to Marseilles.

Stolzenfels s, Hamburg—3,288 bales cotton, and 11,000 cwt rapeseed including James and Seeta, 314 corges skins, 725 corges hides, and 3,040 cwt bones.

Colaba s, Bombay—213 cwt rapeseed including Jamba and Seeta, 16,836 cwt wheat, 8,253 cwt jowarce, and 4,003 cwt rice.

Dwarka s, Bombay—351 cwt cotton unpressed, and 15 cwt rapeseed including Jamba and Seeta, 8,709 cwt wheat, 2,755 cwt jowarce, 8 cwt rice, and 1,359 corges skins.

IMPORTS.

Raventhaler s, Hamburg an1 Antwerp—60 pieces prints foreign.

Branksome Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—500 pieces white goods foreign.

Guyana s, Liverpool via Bombay—250 pieces grey goods foreign, 1,760 pieces white goo ls foreign, 30 pieces prints foreign.

Kola s, Bombay—1,220 pieces grey goods foreign, 4,150 pieces grey goods Indian, 1,920 pieces white goods foreign, 130 pieces prints foreign.

Chanda s, Bombay—261 pieces white goods foreign.

Dwarka s, Bombay—2,965 piece grey goods foreign, 7,588 pieces grey goods Indian, 4 468 pieces white goods foreign, 692 pieces prints foreign, 2,220 lbs grey yarns Indian, 3 cwt copper.

Locksley Hall s, Liverpool via Bom ay—37,248 pieces grey goods foreign, 88,651 pieces white goods foreign, 48,515 pieces prints foreign, 81,900 lbs greyyarns foreign, 181,638 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 32 cwt iron bars, rod sheets, an1 hoops, 25 cwt steel, 500 cwt spelter, 1,168 tons coal.

Indravati s, Bombay—977 pieces grey goods foreign, 80 pieces grey goods Indian, 5,621 pieces white goods foreign, 123 pieces prints foreign, 2,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian.

Dumra s, Bombay—3,323 pieces grey goods foreign, 28,061 pieces grey goods Indian, 9,737 piece s white goods foreign, 1,387 piec s prints foreign, 18 pieces prints Indian, 900 lbs grey yarns foreign, 7,201 lbs grey yarns Indian, 3,920 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 2,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, 15 cwt copper, 12 cwt yellow metal.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TRAVERS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

245,96—Nanu and H—Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Choksi vs Framjee Hoosangjee Kharas and others—Chalk W and S Nanu and H. and Little and Co, and Maganlal and R. Part heard.

98,95—Ardesir H and D—Dwarkadas Chagmal and others vs Memon Oomer Jan it Vayant—Payne G and S.

247,92—Pyne G and S—Purshotamdas Lalabhai and others vs Chunilal Sakulchand and others—Edgelow and G.

5,97—Chitnis M and M—Kalliandas Ramjee vs Bhaidas Thakurdas and another—Bhaishanker and K.

691,96—Thakurdas D and C—Hajl Tahimtoola Haji D. Dawood vs Moya Ghumbhai Hamid—Edgelow and G.

352,96—Nanu and H—Goolmukrai Ramsamal and others vs Mayabhai Premabhai Hemabhai—Matubai and J.

620,96—Chitnis M and M—Shivalappa Chanbasoppa Kanmeli and another vs Basappa Bhusappa Kanmeli—Matubai and J.

354,96—Manshuklal D and J—Naginbhai Ghellabhai and another vs Luxmidhir Ji and D.

366, 22,203,96—Bhaishanker and K—Surajmal Jeherchand and another vs Luckmichand Panachand and others—Edgelow and G.

437,95—Daptary and P—Sadashive Anant Dalvi and others vs Vishvanath Damadhhai and others—Little and Co.

121,96—In person—Framjee Framjee Acharia vs The Bombay Cotton Exchange Co Ld, and another—Matubai and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

216,97—Tyabjee D and Co—Soonganchand Sewdas and others vs Doonichand Thakurdas and another.

236,97—Little and Co—Pherozsha Postonjee Randeria vs The Sun Mills Co.

237,97—Thakurdas D and C—Gooleraj Doongersey vs Doongersey Gadodia.

Defended New Long Cause.

138,97—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Alarjee Kanga vs Merwanjee Jamsetji Kavasji Kanga—Anderson and Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.

Undefended Long Causes.

115,97—In person—Ganeshram Doorgaparesd vs Doorgadin Beohuram—Part heard.

569,95—In person—Harrishunker Dumodhar vs Syed Hoosein Ally bin Ameer and others—Dinshit and D.

82,97—Dinshit and D—Bai Luxmibai vs Rattonji Ishoofar Khurshidwala—Jenkins and I B.

35,97—Chitnis M and M—Dhuramsey Mechjee and another vs Samratrai Khimdas—Hirala l Mand M.

45,95—Muljee Sit i Rs-Ganputram Pitamber and others vs Manekchand Kapurchand and others—Edgelow & G.

39,97—Matubhai and J—Bangildas Hargovandas vs Fraalal Bechardas Ajeperson.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Mobile, Captain Griffin, arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from the Persian Gulf, experienced moderate monsoon and fine weather. The Clan Line s. s. Clan Buchanan, Captain T. Wadge, which reached this port, on the 27th instant from Glasgow, had light westerly wind and fine weather, up to Port Said, fine weather in Red Sea, and after passing Socotra moderate monsoon for three days, thence to this port fine weather. The s. s. Deepdale, Captain E. Peck, which came in harbour, on Friday, met with moderete to fine weather throughout the voyage.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF AUGUST, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·701	NW	3	92·6	81·1	77	0·03	11·88	-2·40
Sirsa	29·671	SE	6	93·8	80·4	81	...	11·05	+0·68
Delhi	29·692	Calm	7	93·7	76·4	87	0·50	16·17	-0·04
Agra	29·472	SE	6	93·0	81·4	76	...	32·19	+11·17
Cawnpore	29·685	ESE	3	92·3	79·1	87	0·02	21·33	...
Allahabad	29·682	SSE	5	92·6	80·6	80	...	37·73	+8·44
Mirzapur	29·695	SE	5	91·6	79·2	81	...	27·77	+2·04
Jacobabad	29·613	Calm	3	104·4	83·5	73	...	3·65	+1·01
Karachi	29·656	WNW	11	91·8	81·0	83	...	8·66	+3·14
Jeypore	29·678	ENE	6	92·1	78·9	80	...	13·36	-7·62
Ajmere	29·672	SE	3	87·4	78·6	90	...	20·22	+2·64
Deesa	29·647	E	6	91·3	77·0	93	0·75	14·72	-5·59
Ahmedabad	29·649	C	1	86·2	73·1	94	1·23	24·95	...
Bhuj	29·652	C	10	92·5	74·4	89	1·46	9·12	-2·20
Rajkot	29·674	WNW	5	87·4	75·7	94	1·01	19·55	+7·10
Ghadechi	29·651	SW	8	87·6	7	91	0·65	13·86	...
Veraval	29·649	W	8	83·5	77·3	92	0·21	14·32	...
Neemuch	29·691	SE	3	87·3	74·6	78	0·30	27·43	-0·24
Indore	29·691	ENE	5	87·7	69·2	74	0·00	19·22	-3·00
Saugor	29·685	ESE	5	86·8	74·1	83	...	32·47	-2·61
Jubbulpore	29·675	Calm	1	89·9	74·6	75	...	37·53	-7·22
Hoshangabad	29·667	Calm	2	87·8	74·7	89	0·09	45·05	+4·83
Khandwa	29·684	SW	3	87·2	76·1	86	0·03	15·40	-5·80
Ellgur	29·712	E	6	88·8	73·1	84	...	26·25	-10·50
Nagpur	29·661	SSE	7	87·3	76·1	93	0·16	29·86	-2·53
Amraoti	29·664	WSW	9	89·2	74·8	93	...	14·97	-7·31
Akola	29·669	NW	9	89·0	74·2	84	...	15·08	-7·78
Surat	29·658	Calm	2	86·0	77·6	95	1·06	29·65	-5·85
Malegaon	29·690	WSW	6	90·4	72·1	82	4·54	12·63	-9·34
Bombay	29·722	WSW	9	88·0	77·0	83	0·93	58·27	+1·41
Poona	29·721	W	14	89·0	67·9	83	0·05	13·20	-1·30
Ahmednagar	29·630	WSW	8	90·3	70·4	80	0·34	3·96	...
Aurangabad	29·701	SW	3	86·9	70·7	83	0·06	12·13	...
Sholapur	29·783	W	10	95·2	72·0	82	0·67	6·01	-9·40
Ratnagiri	29·727	WSW	5	85·9	77·9	83	...	102·89	+13·75
Belgaum	29·740	W	6	85·6	72·4	91	...	34·52	+3·48
Goa	29·755	NW	7	85·6	77·4	93	0·46	84·81	...
Karwar	29·757	W	3	84·2	76·0	90	0·28	105·19	+7·89
Mangalore	29·785	NNW	5	86·8	73·4	95	2·78	128·90	+35·37
Calicut	29·814	NW	5	86·2	73·6	95	1·31	142·42	+41·98
Cochin	29·815	WNW	F	81·8	74·6	90	0·26	89·09	+25·85
Bangalore	29·791	WSW	10	80·7	65·3	90	0·95	9·10	-4·23
Secunderabad	29·70)	WNW	6	84·7	71·8	81	0·08	13·39	-5·75
Masulipatam	29·719	WNW	4	88·1	76·1	95	0·65	9·32	-8·35
Bellary	29·752	Calm	3	89·2	73·8	74	...	4·18	-1·95
Cuddapah	29·726	NW	L	87·0	73·8	93	1·09	11·89	-1·81
Madras	29·735	W	5	90·0	79·5	80	0·81	11·91	+1·84
Coimbatore	29·771	SW	5	82·4	72·5	79	0·16	7·79	+1·53

NOTICE.

COMMISSION STABLE OPPOSITE BYCULLA CLUB.

Horses! Carriages! Horses! Carriages!

A LARGE number of Horses has remained unsold up to now, in consequence of the prevalence of Plague in Bombay. As it has now almost ceased, and as the dealers are very anxious to go to their native country, a good opportunity offers itself to intending purchasers. Amongst the Horses are, Walers, Arabs, Persians, Hiratee, Egyptian, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Polo-pony, and Remounts. Walers trained to saddle Single and Double Harness.

Carriage of all sorts for Sale and Hire.

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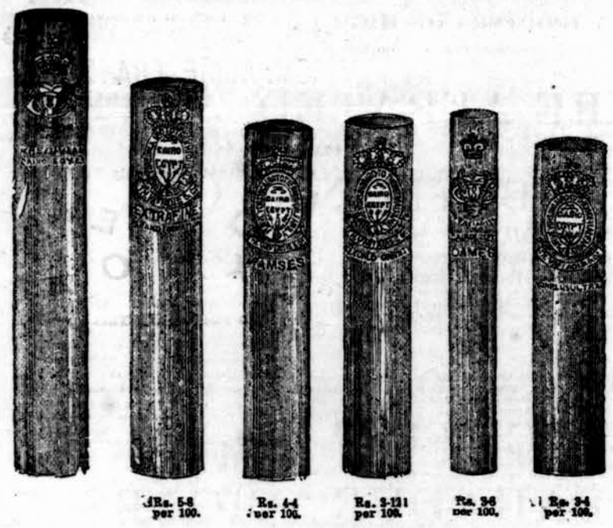

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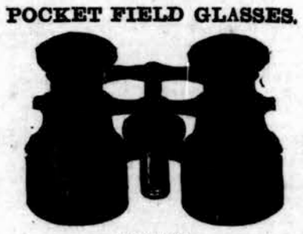

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